

THE GRAZING BULLETIN

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GRAZING SERVICE

DECEMBER 1939

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S E A S O N ' S G R E E T I N G S

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to greet the men and women of the range livestock industry at the conclusion of another year of effort. With your whole-hearted cooperation we are slowly but surely reestablishing our peace with Nature; we are promoting harmony between conservation and use of valuable resources which the livestock industry needs in order that it may survive and grow; and we are seeking to bring about the protection and replenishment of soil, water, and forage without which this Nation cannot progress.

As I look over the roster of advisory boards, it is encouraging to observe that so many of the stockmen who helped lay the foundation for a practicable and democratic administration of the Taylor Grazing Act are retained for further service by the choice of their fellow stockmen. There is no stronger testimony of their integrity and value in this great conservation effort.

To those of you who are joining the forces of the Grazing Service for the first time I extend a hearty welcome. May our efforts bring greater abundance and security in the Federal range territory of the West.

Harold G. Pches

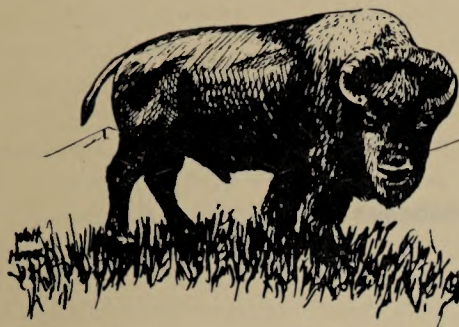
Secretary of the Interior



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The National Community Christmas Tree
In Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., 1938

Each year, in the deep twilight of Christmas Eve, the lighting of the Washington tree by the President of the United States carries a Christmas message of peace and good will to every corner of the country.



THE GRAZING BULLETIN

Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

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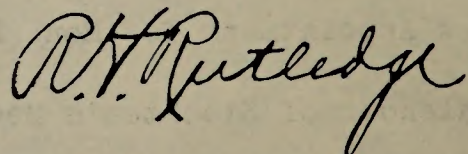
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for the transaction of official business

TO THE STOCKMAN:

It is a dark, gloomy day in Washington, with a biting wind and a spitting of snow, and with Christmas drawing near I find myself thinking of my many friends - the stockmen of the West. I think of you scattered thinly over the vast ranges and ranches of ten States completely isolated from the bright lights, the pavements, and the throng of humans. Perhaps you are lucky! Anyway, I just wish I could, during these holidays, sit down with each of you for a visit in your home, your cabin, or even your tent or camp-wagon. I know we would visit far into the night. I should like to have you tell me your hopes, your aspirations, and your problems. I should like first to know of your children and their schools, their opportunities, their plans and ambitions. I should like to know about the new home you plan to build, the car you plan to get, the other section you plan to buy. I should like to know how you progressed financially the past year, about the calf or lamb crop, about the drought, the storms, and the grasshoppers. I should like to know about your livestock losses from poisonous plants, disease, and predators. I should like to have you tell me just what you think of the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, of your Regional Grazier, and of your District Grazier. If we could have this visit, I know I could do a much better job than I have in the past. We could all pull together for better range and better results. Since such visits are not possible, I can only give you my warmest holiday wishes and hope to meet as many of you as possible in the days to come.



R. H. RUTLEDGE
2121 Virginia Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

As amended June 26, 1936 and July 14, 1939.

AN ACT

To stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes. Approved June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), and July 14, 1939 (Pub. 173, 76th Cong.).

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to promote the highest use of the public land pending its final disposal, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, by order to establish grazing districts or additions thereto and/or to modify the boundaries thereof, not exceeding in the aggregate an area of one hundred and forty-two million acres of vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands from any part of the public domain of the United States (exclusive of Alaska), which are not in national forests, national parks and monuments, Indian reservations, revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, or revested Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and which in his opinion are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops: Provided, That no lands withdrawn or reserved for any other purpose shall be included in any such district except with the approval of the head of the department having jurisdiction thereof. Nothing in this Act shall be construed in any way to diminish, restrict, or impair any right which has been heretofore or may be hereafter initiated under existing law validly affecting the public lands, and which is maintained pursuant to such law except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, nor to affect any land heretofore or hereafter surveyed which, except for the provisions of this Act, would be a part of any grant to any State, nor as limiting or restricting the power or authority of any State as to matters within its jurisdiction. Whenever any grazing district is established pursuant to this Act, the Secretary shall grant to owners of land adjacent to such district, upon application of any such owner, such rights-of-way over the lands included in such district for stock-driving purposes as may be necessary for the convenient access by any such owner to marketing facilities or to lands not within such district owned by such person or upon which

such person has stock-grazing rights. Neither this Act nor the Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 862; U. S. C., title 43, secs. 291 and following), commonly known as the "Stock Raising Homestead Act", shall be construed as limiting the authority or policy of Congress or the President to include in national forests public lands of the character described in section 24 of the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1103; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 471), as amended, for the purposes set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 35; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 475), or such other purposes as Congress may specify. Before grazing districts are created in any State as herein provided, a hearing shall be held in the State, after public notice thereof shall have been given, at such location convenient for the attendance of State officials, and the settlers, residents, and livestock owners of the vicinity, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. No such district shall be established until the expiration of ninety days after such notice shall have been given, nor until twenty days after such hearing shall be held: Provided, however, That the publication of such notice shall have the effect of withdrawing all public lands within the exterior boundary of such proposed grazing districts from all forms of entry or settlement. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as in any way altering or restricting the right to hunt or fish within a grazing district in accordance with the laws of the United States or of any State, or as vesting in any permittee any right whatsoever to interfere with hunting or fishing within a grazing district.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall make provision for the protection, administration, regulation, and improvement of such grazing districts as may be created under the authority of the foregoing section, and he shall make such rules and regulations and establish such service, enter into such

, cooperative agreements, and do any and all things necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act and to insure the objects of such grazing districts, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use, to preserve the land and its resources from destruction or unnecessary injury, to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development of the range; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to continue the study of erosion and flood control and to perform such work as may be necessary amply to protect and rehabilitate the areas subject to the provisions of this Act, through such funds as may be made available for that purpose, and any willful violation of the provisions of this Act or of such rules and regulations thereunder after actual notice thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue or cause to be issued permits to graze livestock on such grazing districts to such bona fide settlers, residents, and other stock owners as under his rules and regulations are entitled to participate in the use of the range, upon the payment annually of reasonable fees in each case to be fixed or determined from time to time: Provided, That grazing permits shall be issued only to citizens of the United States or to those who have filed the necessary declarations of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws and to groups, associations, or corporations authorized to conduct business under the laws of the State in which the grazing district is located. Preference shall be given in the issuance of grazing permits to those within or near a district who are landowners engaged in the livestock business, bona fide occupants or settlers, or owners of water or water rights, as may be necessary to permit the proper use of lands, water or water rights owned, occupied, or leased by them, except that until July 1, 1935, no preference shall be given in the issuance of such permits to any such owner, occupant, or settler, whose rights were acquired between January 1, 1934, and December 31, 1934, both dates inclusive, except that no permittee complying with the rules and regulations laid down by the Secretary of the Interior shall be denied the renewal of such permit, if such denial will impair the value of the grazing unit of the permittee, when such unit is pledged as security for any bona fide loan. Such permits shall be for a period of not more than ten years, subject to the preference right of the permittees to renewal in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall specify from time to time numbers of stock and seasons of use. During periods of range depletion due to severe drought or other natural causes, or in case of a general epidemic of disease, during the life of the permit, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion to remit,

reduce, refund in whole or in part, or authorize postponement of payment of grazing fees for such depletion period so long as the emergency exists: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed or administered in any way to diminish or impair any right to the possession and use of water for mining, agriculture, manufacturing, or other purposes which has heretofore vested or accrued under existing law validly affecting the public lands or which may be hereafter initiated or acquired and maintained in accordance with such law. So far as consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act, grazing privileges recognized and acknowledged shall be adequately safeguarded, but the creation of a grazing district or the issuance of a permit pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall not create any right, title, interest, or estate in or to the lands.

Sec. 4. Fences, wells, reservoirs, and other improvements necessary to the care and management of the permitted livestock may be constructed on the public lands within such grazing districts under permit issued by the authority of the Secretary, or under such cooperative arrangement as the Secretary may approve. Permittees shall be required by the Secretary of the Interior to comply with the provisions of law of the State within which the grazing district is located with respect to the cost and maintenance of partition fences. No permit shall be issued which shall entitle the permittee to the use of such improvements constructed and owned by a prior occupant until the applicant has paid to such prior occupant the reasonable value of such improvements to be determined under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. The decision of the Secretary in such cases is to be final and conclusive.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall permit, under regulations to be prescribed by him, the free grazing within such districts of livestock kept for domestic purposes; and provided that so far as authorized by existing law or laws hereafter enacted, nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of timber, stone, gravel, clay, coal, and other deposits by miners, prospectors for mineral, bona fide settlers and residents, for firewood, fencing, buildings, mining, prospecting, and domestic purposes within areas subject to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. Nothing herein contained shall restrict the acquisition, granting or use of permits or rights-of-way within grazing districts under existing law; or ingress or egress over the public lands in such districts for all proper and lawful purposes; and nothing herein contained shall restrict prospecting, locating, developing, mining, entering, leasing, or patenting the mineral resources of such districts under law applicable thereto

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to examine and classify any lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive order of November 26, 1934 (numbered 6910), and amendments thereto, and Executive order of February 5, 1935 (numbered 6964), or within a grazing district, which are more valuable or suitable for the production of agricultural crops than for the production of native grasses and forage plants, or more valuable or suitable for any other use than for the use provided for under this Act, or proper for acquisition in satisfaction of any outstanding lieu, exchange or scrip rights or land grant, and to open such lands to entry, selection, or location for disposal in accordance with such classification under applicable public-land laws, except that homestead entries shall not be allowed for tracts exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in area. Such lands shall not be subject to disposition, settlement, or occupation until after the same have been classified and opened to entry: Provided, That locations and entries under the mining laws, including the Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, may be made upon such withdrawn and reserved areas without regard to classification and without restrictions or limitation by any provision of this Act. Where such lands are located within grazing districts reasonable notice shall be given by the Secretary of the Interior to any grazing permittee of such lands. The applicant, after his entry, selection, or location is allowed, shall be entitled to the possession and use of such lands: Provided, That upon the application of any applicant qualified to make entry, selection, or location, under the public-land laws, filed in the land office of the proper district, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause any tract to be classified, and such application, if allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, shall entitle the applicant to a preference right to enter, select, or locate such lands if opened to entry as herein provided.

Sec. 8. (a) That where such action will promote the purposes of the district or facilitate its administration, the Secretary is authorized, for the purposes of this Act only, to accept on behalf of the United States any lands within the exterior boundaries of a grazing district as a gift.

(b) When public interests will be benefited thereby the Secretary is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to any privately owned lands within or without the boundaries of a grazing district, and in exchange therefor to issue patent for not to exceed an equal value of surveyed grazing district land or of unreserved surveyed public land in the same State or within a distance of not more than fifty miles within the adjoining State nearest the base lands.

(c) Upon application of any State to exchange lands within or without the boundaries of a grazing district the Secretary of the Interior shall, and is hereby, directed to proceed with such exchange at the earliest practicable date and to cooperate fully with the State to that end, but no State shall be permitted to select lieu lands in another State. The Secretary of the Interior shall accept on behalf of the United States title to any State-owned lands within or without the boundaries of a grazing district, and in exchange therefor issue patent to surveyed grazing district land not otherwise reserved or appropriated or unappropriated and unreserved surveyed public land; and in making such exchange the Secretary is authorized to patent to such State, land either of equal value or of equal acreage: Provided, That no State shall select public lands in a grazing district in furtherance of any exchange unless the lands offered by the State in such exchange lie within such grazing district and the selected lands lie in a reasonably compact body which is so located as not to interfere with the administration or value of the remaining land in such district for grazing purposes as set forth in this Act.

When an exchange is based on lands of equal acreage and the selected lands are mineral in character, the patent thereto shall contain a reservation of all minerals to the United States; and in making exchanges of equal acreage the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept title to offered lands which are mineral in character, with a mineral reservation to the State.

For the purpose of effecting exchanges based on lands of equal acreage the identification and area of unsurveyed school sections may be determined by protraction or otherwise. The selection by the State of lands in lieu of any such protracted school sections shall be a waiver of all of its right to such sections.

(d) Before any such exchange under this section shall be effected, notice of the contemplated exchange, describing the lands involved, shall be published by the Secretary of the Interior once each week for four successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which may be situated the lands to be accepted, and in the same manner in some like newspaper published in any county in which may be situated any lands to be given in such exchange; lands conveyed to the United States under this Act shall, upon acceptance of title, become public lands, and if located within the exterior boundaries of a grazing district they shall become a part of the district within the boundaries of which they are located: Provided, That either party to an exchange based upon equal value under this

section may make reservations of minerals, easements, or rights of use. Where reservations are made in lands conveyed either to or by the United States the right to enjoy them shall be subject to such reasonable conditions respecting ingress and egress and the use of the surface of the land as may be deemed necessary. Where mineral reservations are made by the grantor in lands conveyed by the United States, it shall be so stipulated in the patent, and any person who prospects for or acquires the right to mine and remove the reserved mineral deposits may enter and occupy so much of the surface as may be required for all purposes incident to the prospecting for, mining and removal of the minerals therefrom, and may mine and remove such minerals, upon payment to the owner of the surface for damages caused to the land and improvements thereon. No fee shall be charged for any exchange of land made under this Act except one-half of the cost of publishing notice of a proposed exchange as herein provided.

Sec. 9. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide, by suitable rules and regulations, for cooperation with local associations of stockmen, State land officials, and official State agencies engaged in conservation or propagation of wild life interested in the use of the grazing districts. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide by appropriate rules and regulations for local hearings on appeals from the decisions of the administrative officer in charge in a manner similar to the procedure in the land department. The Secretary of the Interior shall also be empowered to accept contributions toward the administration, protection, and improvement of the district, moneys so received to be covered into the Treasury as a special fund, which is hereby appropriated and made available until expended, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, for payment of expenses incident to said administration, protection, and improvement, and for refunds to depositors of amounts contributed by them in excess of their share of the cost.

Sec. 10. That, except as provided in sections 9 and 11 hereof, all moneys received under the authority of this Act shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, but 25 per centum of all moneys received under this Act during any fiscal year is hereby made available, when appropriated by the Congress, for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements, and 50 per centum of the money received under this Act during any fiscal year shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which the grazing districts or the lands producing such moneys are situated, to be expended as the State Legislature of such State may prescribe for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing districts or the lands producing such moneys are

situated: Provided, That if any grazing district or any leased tract is in more than one State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said district or leased tract shall be proportional to its area in said district or leased tract.

Sec. 11. That when appropriated by Congress, 25 per centum of all moneys received from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws during any fiscal year is hereby made available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements; and an additional 25 per centum of the money received from grazing during each fiscal year shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which said lands are situated, to be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which such grazing lands are situated. And the remaining 50 per centum of all money received from such grazing lands shall be deposited to the credit of the Indians pending final disposition under applicable laws, treaties, or agreements. The applicable public land laws as to said Indian ceded lands within a district created under this Act shall continue in operation, except that each and every application for nonmineral title to said lands in a district created under this Act shall be allowed only if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior the land is of the character suited to disposal through the Act under which application is made and such entry and disposal will not affect adversely the best public interest, but no settlement or occupation of such lands shall be permitted until ninety days after allowance of an application.

Sec. 12. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cooperate with any department of the Government in carrying out the purposes of this Act, and in the coordination of range administration, particularly where the same stock grazes part time in a grazing district and part time in a national forest or other reservation.

Sec. 13. That the President of the United States is authorized to reserve by proclamation and place under national-forest administration in any State where national forests may be created or enlarged by Executive order any unappropriated public lands lying within watersheds forming a part of the national forests which, in his opinion, can best be administered in connection with existing national-forest administration units, and to place under the Interior Department administration any lands within national forests, principally valuable for grazing, which, in his opinion, can best be administered under the provisions of this Act: Provided,

That such reservations or transfers shall not interfere with legal rights acquired under any public-land laws so long as such rights are legally maintained. Lands placed under the national-forest administration under the authority of this Act shall be subject to all the laws and regulations relating to national forests, and lands placed under the Interior Department administration shall be subject to all public-land laws and regulations applicable to grazing districts created under authority of this Act. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to limit the powers of the President (relating to reorganizations in the executive departments) granted by title 4 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1933.

Sec. 14. That section 2455 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2455. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2357 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 43, sec. 678) and of the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 391), it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to order into market and sell at public auction, at the land office of the district in which the land is situated, for not less than the appraised value, any isolated or disconnected tract or parcel of the public domain not exceeding seven hundred and sixty acres which, in his judgment, it would be proper to expose for sale after at least thirty days' notice by the land office of the district in which such land may be situated: Provided, That for a period of not less than thirty days after the highest bid has been received, any owner or owners of contiguous land shall have a preference right to buy the offered lands at such highest bid price, and where two or more persons apply to exercise such preference right the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make an equitable division of the land among such applicants, but in no case shall the adjacent land owner or owners be required to pay more than three times the appraised price: Provided further, That any legal subdivisions of the public land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, the greater part of which is mountainous or too rough for cultivation, may, in the discretion of the said Secretary, be ordered into the market and sold pursuant to this section upon the application of any person who owns land or holds a valid entry of lands adjoining such tract, regardless of the fact that such tract may not be isolated or disconnected within the meaning of this section: Provided further, That this section shall not defeat any valid right which has already attached under any pending entry or location. The word 'person' in this section shall be deemed to include corporations, partnerships, and associations."

Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized, in his discretion, where vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands of the public domain are so situated as not to justify their inclusion in any grazing district to be established pursuant to this Act, to lease any such lands for grazing purposes, upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe: Provided, That preference shall be given to owners, homesteaders, lessees, or other lawful occupants of contiguous lands to the extent necessary to permit proper use of such contiguous lands, except, that when such isolated or disconnected tracts embrace seven hundred and sixty acres or less, the owners, homesteaders, lessees, or other lawful occupants of lands contiguous thereto or cornering thereon shall have a preference right to lease the whole of such tract, during a period of ninety days after such tract is offered for lease, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary.

Sec. 16. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as restricting the respective States from enforcing any and all statutes enacted for police regulation, nor shall the police power of the respective States be, by this Act, impaired or restricted, and all laws heretofore enacted by the respective States or any thereof, or that may hereafter be enacted as regards public health or public welfare, shall at all times be in full force and effect: Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or restricting the power and authority of the United States.

Sec. 17. The President shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to select a Director of Grazing. The Secretary of the Interior may appoint such Assistant Directors and such other employees as shall be necessary to administer this Act. The Civil Service Commission shall give consideration to the practical range experience in public-land States of the persons found eligible for appointment by the Secretary as Assistant Directors or graziers. No Director of Grazing, Assistant Director, or grazer shall be appointed who at the time of appointment or selection has not been for one year a bona-fide citizen or resident of the State or of one of the States in which such Director, Assistant Director, or grazer is to serve.

"Sec. 18. (a) In order that the Secretary of the Interior may have the benefit of the fullest information and advice concerning physical, economic, and other local conditions in the several grazing districts, there shall be an advisory board of local stockmen in each such district, the members of which shall be known as grazing district advisers. Each such board shall consist of not less than five nor more than twelve members, exclusive of wildlife representatives, one such representative to be appointed by the Secre-

tary, in his discretion, to membership on each such board. Except for such wildlife representatives, the names of the members of each district advisory board shall be recommended to the Secretary by the users of the range in that district through an election conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary. No grazing district adviser so recommended, however, shall assume office until he has been appointed by the Secretary and has taken an oath of office. The Secretary may, after due notice, remove any grazing district adviser from office if in his opinion such removal would be for the good of the service.

"(b) Each district advisory board shall meet at least once annually at a time to be fixed by the Director of Grazing, or by such other officer to whom the Secretary may delegate the function of issuing grazing permits, and at such other times as its members may be called by such officer. Each board shall offer advice and make a recommendation on each application for such a grazing permit within its district: Provided, That in no case shall any grazing district adviser participate in any advice or recommendation concerning a permit, or an application therefor, in which he is directly or indirectly interested. Each board shall further offer advice or make recommendations concerning rules and regulations for the administration of this Act, the establishment of grazing districts and the modification of the boundaries thereof, the seasons of use and carrying capacity of the range, and any other matters affecting the administration of this Act within the district. Except in a case where in the judgment of the Secretary an emergency shall exist, the Secretary shall request the advice of the advisory board in advance of the promulgation of any rules and regulations affecting the district."

Approved, July 14, 1939.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 12, PARAGRAPHS a, c, d, and g OF THE FEDERAL RANGE CODE, REVISED TO AUGUST 31, 1938, AND CONTAINING THE RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF GRAZING DISTRICTS UNDER THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT OF JUNE 28, 1934 (48 STAT. 1269), AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), and the act of July 14, 1939, (Pub. No. 173, 76th Cong.), paragraphs a, c, d, and g of section 12 of the Federal Range Code, revised to August 31, 1938 (43 C.F.R., Sec. 501.12, a, c, d, and g) are amended to read as follows:

Section 12, Paragraph a. Authorization for Establishment; Number of Members; Qualifications.

The Taylor Grazing Act provides that there shall be an advisory board of local stockmen in each grazing district. The regional grazer shall fix the number of members to be elected to such board in each district, such number to be not less than five and not more than twelve, exclusive of a wildlife representative who will not be elective but will be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The regional grazer may fix the number of district advisors to be elected as representatives of each class of stockmen, according to the kind of livestock owned, or may fix the number to be elected from each voting precinct established by him, or both, provided that the free-use licensees or permittees in each district will be entitled to one representative, who shall be a free-use licensee or permittee. All district advisors shall be elected in the manner herein provided and, excepting the wildlife representatives, shall be electors qualified to vote in the particular election. If a district is divided into precincts, an advisor representing a precinct shall qualify in the precinct in the same manner as in the district.

Section 12, Paragraph c. Elections; Qualifications of Electors.

Only those persons who are qualified to receive regular, free-use, or nonuse licenses or permits will be allowed to vote in any election held pursuant to the act of July 14, 1939; provided, that in any new grazing district hereinafter established and embracing areas not theretofore within any district, the electors will be those stockmen who, prior to the establishment of the district, were regularly accustomed to using the Federal range within said district. A minor may vote if otherwise qualified, provided that upon request by his natural or legal guardian his ballot may be cast by the guardian in the name of the minor. The judges at any election will be furnished by the representative of the Division of Grazing in charge with a list of all electors entitled to vote in the district. No one whose name does not appear on such list shall be allowed to vote, provided that anyone claiming that his name has been erroneously omitted from the list may obtain and mark a ballot which will be held uncounted until the regional grazer shall have had a further opportunity to determine whether or not the party was entitled to vote. If it is found that the party was entitled to vote, his ballot shall be counted, otherwise it shall be disregarded.

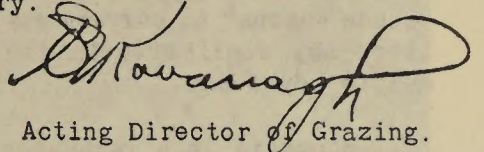
Section 12, Paragraph d. Elections - Judges; Nominations; Ballots; Registration; Challenges.

The representative of the Division of Grazing in charge of an election will choose three qualified electors to act as election judges. The electors present may then place in nomination the names of candidates, but ballots may be cast for any other person qualified to represent a particular class or precinct. Voting shall be only by ballots cast personally by qualified electors and proxies will not be recognized. Except as provided in paragraph c of this section, no elector shall receive a ballot until he has registered by signing opposite his name on the list of persons entitled to vote. Before receiving a ballot any elector may be challenged by any other elector qualified to vote in the district and thereupon the judges, or any of them, may require the elector challenged to answer such questions concerning his qualifications as a voter as may be deemed necessary. Upon his failure or refusal to answer such questions satisfactorily, he shall not be permitted to register or to receive a ballot. Each candidate may designate any qualified elector to remain within the polling places during the casting and counting of votes and the declaration of the results thereof, and such person may act as a challenger. Before any elector shall be permitted to deposit his completed ballot in the ballot box, the judges shall write "Voted" opposite his signature on the registration list.

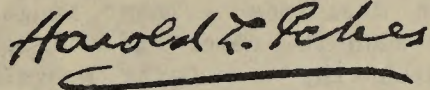
Section 12, Paragraph g. Appointment by Secretary of the Interior; Oath and Term of Office; Removal; Vacancies.

No person elected as a district advisor may assume office until he has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and has taken an oath of office. Persons elected as district advisors at the first election after the establishment of a grazing district or after July 14, 1939, shall be divided as evenly as may be into three classes by lot by the regional grazer. Those in class 1 shall hold office for one year, those in class 2 for two years and those in class 3 for three years, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. Thereafter at each election the class whose term has expired shall be elected for a term of three years. The Secretary of the Interior may remove any district advisor from office for failure to discharge his duties or for the good of the service. Upon a vacancy occurring in the office of a district advisor other than a wildlife representative by reason of resignation, removal or otherwise, the

board shall recommend the name of a person to fill the vacancy and such recommendation, together with that of the regional grazer, shall be transmitted to the Director, who shall consider the recommendation and, if he concurs, transmit it to the Secretary for his consideration. A person appointed by the Secretary to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the next regular election, when a successor shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term, if any, of the member causing the vacancy. Wild-life representatives shall hold office without term and until a successor may be appointed by the Secretary.


Acting Director of Grazing.

Approved: September 18, 1939.


Secretary of the Interior.

LIVESTOCK IN MONGOLIA

By Marvin Klemme

(Editor's note: The following interesting account of the livestock industry was prepared by Mr. Klemme, regional grazer, Oregon, following an unofficial tour of the region while on leave of absence.)

The little oval-shaped tents made from the skins of animals which are seen on the Mongolian plains could be compared to the "chuck wagons" on our own western ranges - but there any similarity in the activities they denote would end.

Mongolia is a remnant of a great empire that once stretched from the China Sea to the banks of the Dnieper River. It is divided into two main divisions - Inner Mongolia which lies between the desert of the Gobi, China and Manchuria, and Outer Mongolia. Inner Mongolia is further divided into corps, tribes, and standards. Each standard comprises about 2,000 families which are commanded by hereditary princes. Outer Mongolia is divided into four circles, each of which is governed by a Khan or prince who claims descent from Genghis Khan, who was born in about the year 1160. Before Genghis Khan came into power the Mongols were divided into petty and discordant tribes. He united them into one nation and led them forth to "conquer the world."

A very large portion of northwestern Mongolia constitutes a high plain, 3,000 to 4,200 feet in altitude. It has the appearance of a dry prairie devoid of forests. This same type of country is also found in the bottoms of the broad valleys, while the more elevated and hilly portions of the territory, especially on the northern slopes, are covered with larch, cedar, pine, and deciduous trees belonging to the Siberian flora. Where forests fail, the lands are marshy and assume the appearance of Alpine meadows. The whole of this region is covered with excellent pasture. The forests diminish as one travels southward.

Owing to its high altitude, northwestern Mongolia is very cold, and the severity of winters is intensified by the prevalence of cold, dry, northwestern winds. The northeast winds bring more moisture. In summer warm winds come from the south and southeast, but having first to cross the Gobi, they are dried before they reach northwestern Mongolia. The yearly amount of rain at Urga (altitude 4350 feet), which is located at the northern edge of the Kentei Mountains, is only $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The climate of Ulyasntai (altitude 5400 feet) may be taken as typical, its average temperatures being: Year, 31.6 degrees; January, -12 degrees; July, 66 degrees.

Southeastern Mongolia also has dry climate and physical characteristics similar to those of Mongolia proper, except that the altitude of the plains is much lower. This portion is also much better watered.

It is said that northern Asia was once populated by roving tribes who lived chiefly on the abundant wildlife. One's first impression is the great similarity in appearance and the parallel in habits of the northern Mongolian and our early American Plains Indian, although the average Mongol is more squatty of stature.

The nomadic characteristics of the Mongolian have had significant results. These great migrations seem to have weakened the internal conditions of the country and the separate tribes became the prey of other peoples. They were seriously pressed by the Slavs from the north and west and the Chinese from the south and more recently from the east. A great deal of intermarriage has resulted and there appear marked changes in physical characteristics in some sections. This is more noticeable in the south where the people of mixed blood differ greatly from the true nomadic Mongol of the north.

Like the American Indian, the Mongol chiefs were frequently bribed or tricked into making treaties or agreements which caused them to relinquish large areas of territory. In some areas foreign colonizers have taken over and plowed vast areas of grazing land. Much hostility resulted and there has been almost continuous friction between the Mongolian herdsman and the alien farmer. Basically, the Mongolian is a conservationist. Much of the plowed land proved to be unfit for farming due to low rainfall. Wind and water erosion set in and the immigrants have been forced to migrate. Great dust storms now occur in the area which leave a fine silt over the grazing lands. These storms can be seen boiling up over in Manchuria.

On the fringe of Mongolia where Mongols and Chinese have intermarried and settled down, the people eke out an existence by raising dry land crops such as millet and sorghum, and running a few livestock. They live in dreary mud huts surrounded by high mud walls. These agrarian people are looked upon with contempt by their nomadic brethren.



Mongolian "calico" sheep being used for cross-breeding purposes at one of the Government stations



Typical range scene in Mongolia where cattle and sheep are herded together.
This is general practice here.



Hogs graze on the open range in Mongolia



Mixed herd - cattle, goats, sheep - on Mongolian range

Although the former great empire of Genghis Khan has been pinched into comparative insignificance, the land resources of the present tribes are much greater than needed to support the present population which is estimated at 5,000,000. Much of the territory inhabited by them contains the finest native range that is known anywhere. The territory in northern Mongolia and southern Siberia has a close resemblance to the southern prairie provinces of Canada, the Dakotas, and the plains portions of Wyoming and Montana. It is covered with a variety of palatable grass species which resemble grama, buffalo and bluestem grasses. Being predominately a grass country, it appears to be better adapted to cattle and horse grazing than to the raising of sheep and goats. It is generally flat to rolling, with sufficient water supply for pasture needs except in the area near the Gobi Desert.

The principal occupation of the Mongol is livestock breeding. It is estimated that an average family has about 50 sheep, 25 horses, 15 horned cattle and 10 camels. The transportation of goods is his next important occupation. Approximately 100,000 camels are used to transport tea from Kalgan to Siberia, and no less than 1,200,000 camels and 300,000 ox-carts are employed in the internal caravan trade. Agriculture is carried on only sporadically, chiefly in the south where the Mongolians have been taught by the Chinese.

Probably due to depletion of wildlife and the influence of Genghis Khan, the Mongolians gave up hunting as a primary occupation and began raising livestock. It is generally believed that the original domestic stock were brought in from China, India and Arabia.

Land is owned in common in Mongolia and the livestock are the possession of the family. Not home builders, and migratory in nature, these people follow their herds from place to place over vast areas. They live in oval-shaped tents made from the skins of animals. These they take along with them as they move from place to place, driving their herds ahead of them. It has always been against the Mongol's very religion to disturb the soil in any manner. He follows this principle so religiously that even the dead are buried in mounds above the ground. The Mongol has accepted very few of the changes that have taken place in neighboring countries and today he remains an out-and-out nomad. His clothing is made from skins of animals and the wool or hair of a scrub type of Mongolian sheep. Unlike most orientals he is a meat eater. His food consists almost entirely of animal products, especially mares' milk, from which are manufactured several by-products used for food, and a powerful alcoholic beverage.

It has been my observation that Mongolian tribes have the greatest assortment of scrub livestock to be found anywhere. Their herds include horses, cattle, sheep, goats and even pigs and camels, which all graze together in compact herds. Constant migration prevents overgrazing, although the animals are at all times kept bunched closely together. Standing on a low butte one day, I counted over 50 such outfits, each accompanied by two or three Mongolian youngsters on ponies, and a couple of savage looking dogs.

The Mongolian pony is a tough, clumsy little specimen -- too small for draft type of work; neither would he be considered a suitable mount for a western cowboy or for a cavalry pony. The cattle are scrawny, of a yellowish-brindle color and can be considered neither of beef nor dairy type. The sheep are small, produce little meat and grow more hair than wool. The hogs are strange looking animals, being coal black in color with hair and bristles six to eight inches in length. They have small, beady eyes and are as tame as kittens. When full grown they are about as tall as a six-month old calf. Their food consists almost entirely of grass and they graze along with other stock.

The Mongolian does not undertake to market his produce but considers himself self-sufficient without the benefit of outside trade. Small quantities of pig bristles and wool of inferior grade have been sold. There is no attempt to market the meat. Severe winter weather and the absence of farm crops cause high death losses. It is estimated that about one-third of the livestock is lost each winter. This apparently is Nature's way of keeping the numbers in balance with the available feed supply.

A great variety of wildlife is found in Mongolia. I saw two or three species of pheasants and a few herds of deer. The deer resembled what would be a cross between the American antelope and mule deer. My Japanese guide was unable to enlighten me as to the species of this common wild animal. I found the skull of a mountain sheep or bighorn that was much larger than the largest found in America. I was informed that not long ago there were many of these bighorn in the country but within the last few years some domestic sheep, presumably imported into the country, spread a strange disease which wiped out all the bighorn.

It occurred to me that perhaps areas along the streams could be irrigated and much of the land dry-farmed successfully. Such development would, in my opinion, change the entire complexion of the livestock industry in Mongolia. Instead of a high mortality rate and the dominance of inferior animals,

there could be thousands of fine ranches stocked with a high grade of livestock. There is room for many times the present population in Mongolia and a possibility of a much higher standard of living.

Owing to recent world events I believe Mongolia is now undergoing definite changes. Part of the tribal territory is already under foreign control. The Japanese are endeavoring to make changes in Mongolian livestock practices. Japan is a large consumer and importer of wool and, to obviate the necessity of importing wool, the country is fostering sheep raising in Mongolia. In recent years the Japanese government established sheep-breeding stations and imported large numbers of American and Australian sheep with a view toward building a strain that will produce more and better wool and still retain the hardy characteristics of native breeds. For the most part the sheep brought from America are Rambouillets and those from Australia are Merinos.

I gained the impression that the Mongolian is not entirely sympathetic with this plan and the outcome is speculative because the land appears to be better adapted to the raising of cattle and horses than to sheep raising. The plan, to be successful, will require crop production and toward this the Mongolian seems disinclined. However, Japan is going forward with her program and it may eventually become effective. She is endeavoring to raise high grade breeding stock at the sheep stations for free distribution to the Mongolians. The success of the plan will depend on many factors, not the least of which is the job of reorienting the point of view of the nomadic Mongolian. His father and his father's father before him, have managed very well and, in conformance with his deeply embedded traditions, he seems to be completely satisfied.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED!

"Life on the range" in Federal grazing districts can mean as much to Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees as to the stockmen whose interests they serve in the conservation program.

This is revealed by statistics which show that 74 enrollees in Grazing Service camps have stepped from the ranks of the Civilian Conservation Corps into responsible positions in the range improvement program of the Grazing Service.

The 91 Grazing Service camps scattered throughout the 53 grazing districts in ten western States present a challenge to the more than 18,000 husky specimens of American youth enrolled there. These camps are a "proving ground" for boys from New York, Tennessee, Georgia, or any other State one might mention; here they are given a fresh, and often a first, opportunity for interesting work and training in healthful surroundings, where outstanding effort is rewarded

In line with the fundamental purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Grazing Service, in its range improvement program, has been vigilant in matters relating to the objectives of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the selection, education and placement of enrollees. Seventy-four boys, now grown men with heads high and shoulders back, are taking justifiable pride in the jobs they are holding. By their own efforts they have risen from the ranks to become leaders and

responsible citizens. On their way up they have helped to enrich and conserve the National resources so vital to the Nation. Themselves enriched through daily contact with these natural resources, they are now able to place their experience to beneficial use.

Reward? Their salaries range from \$105 to \$145 per month and the combined yearly income of these 74 young men is \$117,840.

Fifty-five of these fellows are non-technical and sub-technical foremen, each directing and supervising the work of from 15 to 30 enrollees on a wide variety of range improvement work such as reservoir, fence and truck trail construction, rodent and poisonous plant control, and numerous other equally important range improvement work; ten are engineer-draftsmen who supervise and direct small groups of enrollees in drafting, blueprinting, et cetera, in addition to personally executing drafting work on their own initiative; three are field assistants in the range survey program who gather data which are assembled in final form by the drafting offices; six of these young men are field clerks or typists doing miscellaneous clerical jobs.

The Grazing Service is proud of these 74 young men who accepted the challenge and it is proud of the part it was able to play in strengthening them physically and mentally. The challenge remains for any and all who will accept it!

MOVING DAY

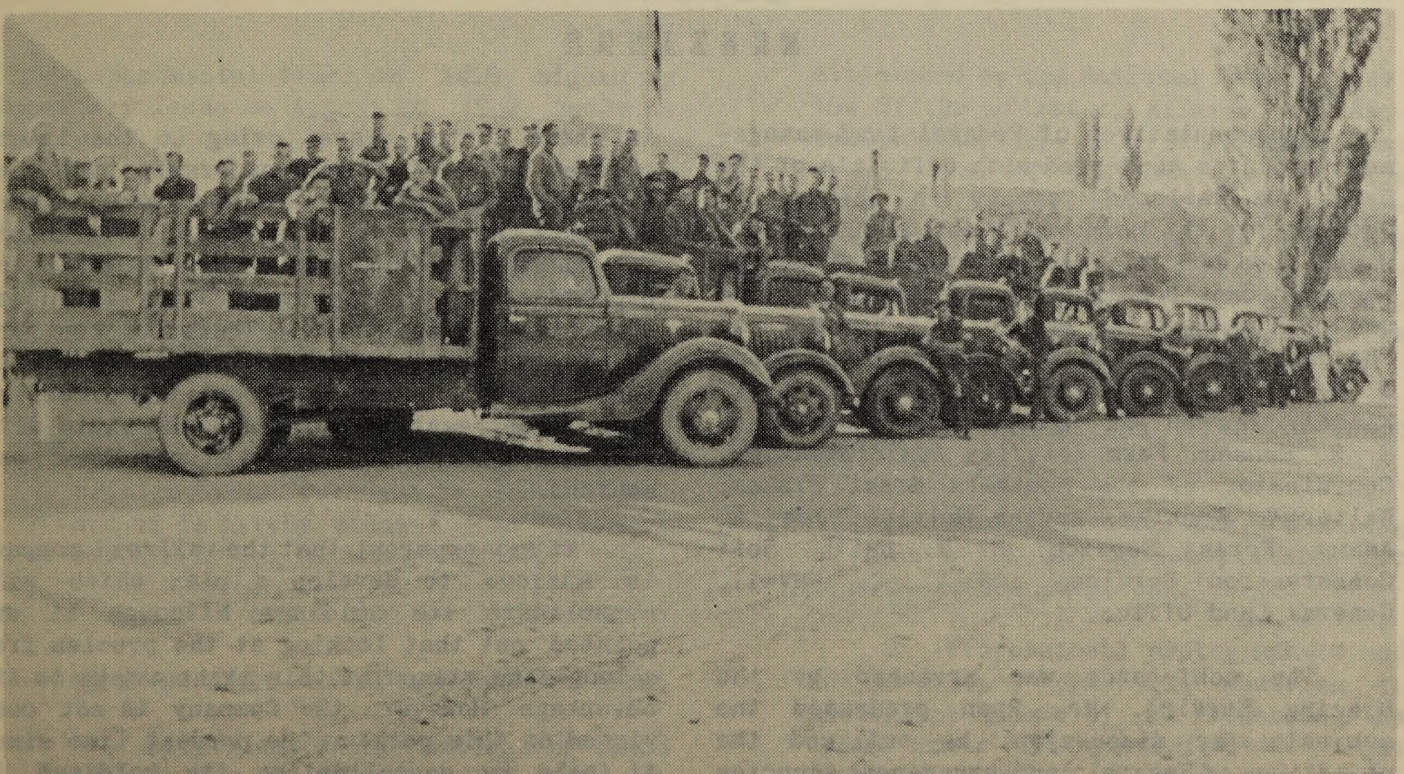
Monday, October 2, 1939, was moving day in many parts of the United States. The "Cincinnati Reds" accompanied by many of their loyal and enthusiastic supporters were moving into Manhattan to tackle the "Bronx Bombers" in the forthcoming World's Series game. Train loads of fat lambs were moving from the western range to central markets. Thousands of range cattle were moving to the corn belt to be fattened and primed to the Nation's taste.

Sunday, October 1, 1939, was "moving day" for 18,000 CCC enrollees who had spent the previous six months doing conservation work on the approximately 134 million acres of western Federal range administered by the Grazing Service, Department of the Interior. That day marked the beginning of the 14th enrollment period of the Civilian Conservation Corps, signifying six and one-half years of useful effort of thousands of CCC boys for the benefit of the Federal Government and the public at large. That effort was directed mainly toward revitalizing and preserving the natural and human resources of the United States which was experiencing its first real relapse from a siege of growing pains.

The conservation program on the Federal range was launched by the Grazing Service in 1934, following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act which was designed to conserve and rehabilitate the natural resources of the public domain and stabilize the range livestock industry.

Beginning modestly in April 1935 with seven CCC camps, the program expanded and grew until in 1939 ninety-one of these camps are in operation. Scattered throughout 53 grazing districts in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, these camps are the focal points of the greatest conservation movement that has ever taken place in our public domain areas.

The CCC program calls for the conservation and rehabilitation of America's youth as well as of its natural resources, requiring intelligent on-the-job training of enrollees and constant vigilance for their welfare and safety. The boys, when entering a Grazing Service camp for the first time are told about the job they will be doing and how they will play an important part in something very vital to their country's welfare. Through this on-the-job training they realize why they are building this dam, that fence, this trail, or cutting a certain contour furrow. It is the responsibility of supervisory personnel to solve the problem of the enrollee, practically and satisfactorily, for the purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corps is not only to rebuild forests and lands but to build men. All officials connected with this program have felt that their job was to take the young men who came to their camps and help them become self-supporting.



During the thirteenth enrollment period just closed, the 90 camps operated by the Grazing Service were filled with boys recruited from almost every State in the Union. Many had reenlisted but most of them "joined up" for the first time to participate in this truly civilian effort to save the soil and guide the youth of America along appropriate avenues of self-support.

Four and one-half years of CCC work on the Federal range have demonstrated to the West in particular and to the Nation in general the importance and worth of the humanitarian values of the Civilian Conservation Corps. During that time, thousands of these boys have gained the experience necessary to equip them for obtaining and holding jobs. The 13th enrollment period, which ended September 30, 1939, was no exception. In fact, during that period, many of the boys left the camps to accept jobs as farm hands, clerks, skilled and nonskilled laborers, leaders, foremen, truck and bus drivers, service station attendants, and specialists at wages ranging from \$30 to \$150 per month. Farm jobs as a rule pay the lowest wages (\$30 to \$80 a month), but on such jobs board and lodging are furnished by the employer. One enrollee was placed on the pay roll of a western county as land auditor at a salary of \$150 per month.

The program, carried out under systemized plans for range improvements, has had the acclaim of stockmen and citizens generally. From a humble beginning in 1935, the CCC forces of the Grazing Service have compiled an enviable record of achievement.

Some of the outstanding accomplishments of the work program in Federal grazing districts include 2,350 miles of range fencing, 5,500 miles of truck trails, 2,000 miles of stock trails, 300 cattle guards, 235 corrals, 250 bridges, 55,000 erosion-control structures and check dams, 860 reservoirs, 450 spring developments, 160 stock wells, and rodent control work on 9,000,000 acres, insect control on 140,000 acres, and eradication of poisonous plants and noxious weeds from 500,000 acres.

Throughout the Federal range territory, the CCC boys are called upon to render emergency aid to humanity and resources. This is aside from the regularly outlined range-improvement program. Examples: Breaking snow-blocked trails to stranded livestock, fighting fires, protecting wildlife, rescuing and searching for citizens who have met with some mishap in the wilds of the open country.

Moving day on the Federal range on October 1 means that thousands of boys are on their way to homes in New England and California and States intervening to take their places as useful citizens of their respective communities. To thousands of others, it means adjusting themselves to a new environment; adventure; cooperation; a big gain in weight; learning to drive a truck, man a tractor, use a shovel, pick, post-hole digger, ax, saw, hammer, and many other implements of labor effectively and efficiently; and, above all, obtaining a fresh viewpoint on life and the opportunity to organize their own talents and put them to beneficial use.

M E E T I N G S

Representatives of Federal land-management agencies conferred with officials of the Santa Fe Railroad Company in Chicago in October for the purpose of obtaining expressions from the railroad officials concerning their Company's policies as they apply to the use of its lands in Arizona and New Mexico. The conference was attended by A. D. Ryan and J. H. Leech of the Grazing Service; R. I. Kimmel, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; E. R. Henson, Farm Security Administration, Coordinator of the Southern Great Plains; Walter V. Woehlke, Indian Service; John A. Adams, Forest Service; E. R. Smith, Soil Conservation Service; and T. C. Havell, General Land Office.

The conference was arranged by the Grazing Service. Mr. Ryan presented the subjects for discussion; he outlined the objectives of Federal land-management agencies

in these States where, owing to the interspersed pattern of land ownership, the aims and problems of the Company are in many respects parallel to those of the Government. The Company naturally is confronted with the problem of making its lands bring an income sufficient to pay taxes. There is, however, an interest that is mutual in dealing with lands in this and other localities; namely, proper use resulting in sustained yield with minimum injury to the soil and other resources.

It was apparent that the railroad company is anxious to develop a plan which will consolidate its holdings, although it was pointed out that looking at the problem from a long-time viewpoint this might not be to its advantage. However, the Company is not convinced on this point at the present time since it feels by consolidating its holdings, it

will be in a position to sell the lands more advantageously.

At the conclusion of the conference it was agreed that the Federal agencies would prepare an overall plan in general terms and that the principles mutually agreed upon should be applied to specific area problems with which the Santa Fe Railroad Company and the Rio Grande Board are concerned.

* * * * *

In December a meeting of the Rio Grande Board was held at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Among the subjects discussed were the flood control program, the status of the water facilities program in the Cuba, Rio Puerco and Santa Cruz valleys, the plan of the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, and other proposals and plans vital to the area concerned.

* * * * *

The Range Conservation Committee of New Mexico Grazing District No. 7 met the latter part of November, in Albuquerque, to discuss problems of particular concern to the newly-established district. It was recommended at this meeting that negotiations be continued for participation in the administration of the district under cooperative agreement with other land-management services.

Prior to this general committee meeting, meetings were conducted by Regional Grazier Naylor at Kimbeto, Crownpoint, Church Rock

and Alamo Day School, for the purpose of explaining the range code and objectives of the Service in District 7.

With the election of the advisory board now completed and all Services cooperating in a splendid manner it is believed the work in the district is well under way.

* * * * *

Regional graziers and members of the Washington office staff met with Director Rutledge at Salt Lake City, Utah, during the first week of December to outline plans and programs of the Service for the ensuing year. Among other pressing subjects brought to the attention of the meeting, matters pertaining to organization, management, land planning, range improvement, and public relations were discussed.

Mr. G. B. Arthur, Supervisor of Project Training for the Civilian Conservation Corps, Department of the Interior, delivered a message to the assembled group on the objectives of the enrollee training program and discussed the participation in such program by the Grazing Service.

* * * * *

Representatives of the Oregon State Agricultural College and the Grazing Service met at Ontario, Oregon in December to prepare a definite program of research and study to be carried on at the Squaw Butte Experiment Station.

ORDERS

Departmental Order No. 1416, signed by Secretary Ickes on August 26, 1939, reads as follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), and commonly known as the Taylor Grazing Act, it is hereby ordered that the name of the division of the Department of the Interior that is charged with the administration and control of the grazing districts created by me pursuant to that act be, and it is hereby changed from "Division of Grazing" to "Grazing Service."

* * * * *

ORDER NO. 1418, dated September 5, 1939:

Before any still, motion, or sound picture may be filmed in any area ad-

ministered by the National Park Service, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Reclamation Service, or by any other bureau or division of the Department of the Interior, authority must first be obtained, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior, which authority will be granted, in the discretion of the Secretary, subject to such conditions as he may impose.

The provisions of the foregoing order shall not apply to:

1. Amateur photographers desiring to take still and motion pictures for general scenic purposes,

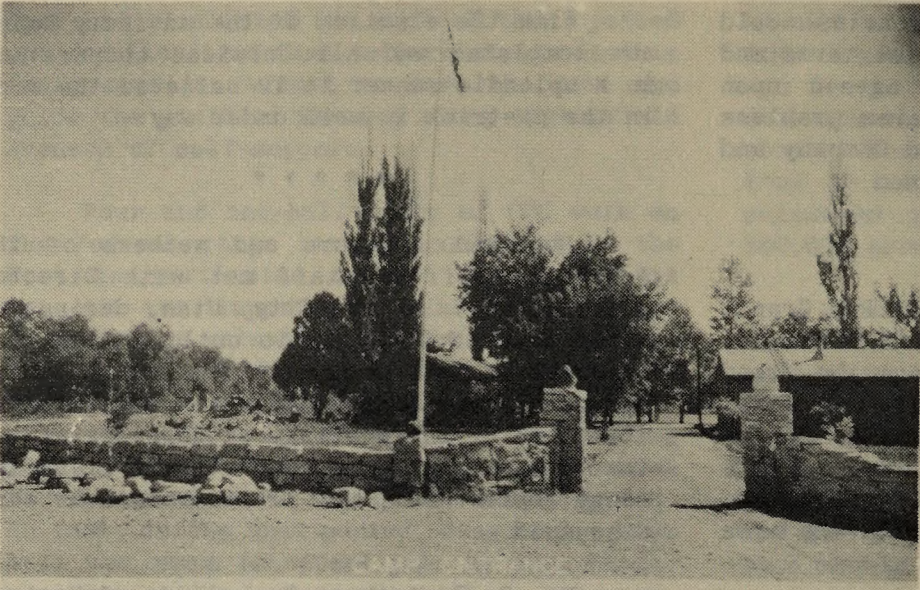
2. Professional photographers and motion-picture cameramen desiring to photograph scenes of, or events in, the areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, as repre-

4604th COMPAN

BRUNEAU HOT SPRI

Capt. Glenn H. Alexander,
Air-Res., Commanding
Second Lieut. Charles A. Newlin,
Cav.-Res.
Mr. Russell A. Betts,
Camp Educational Adviser

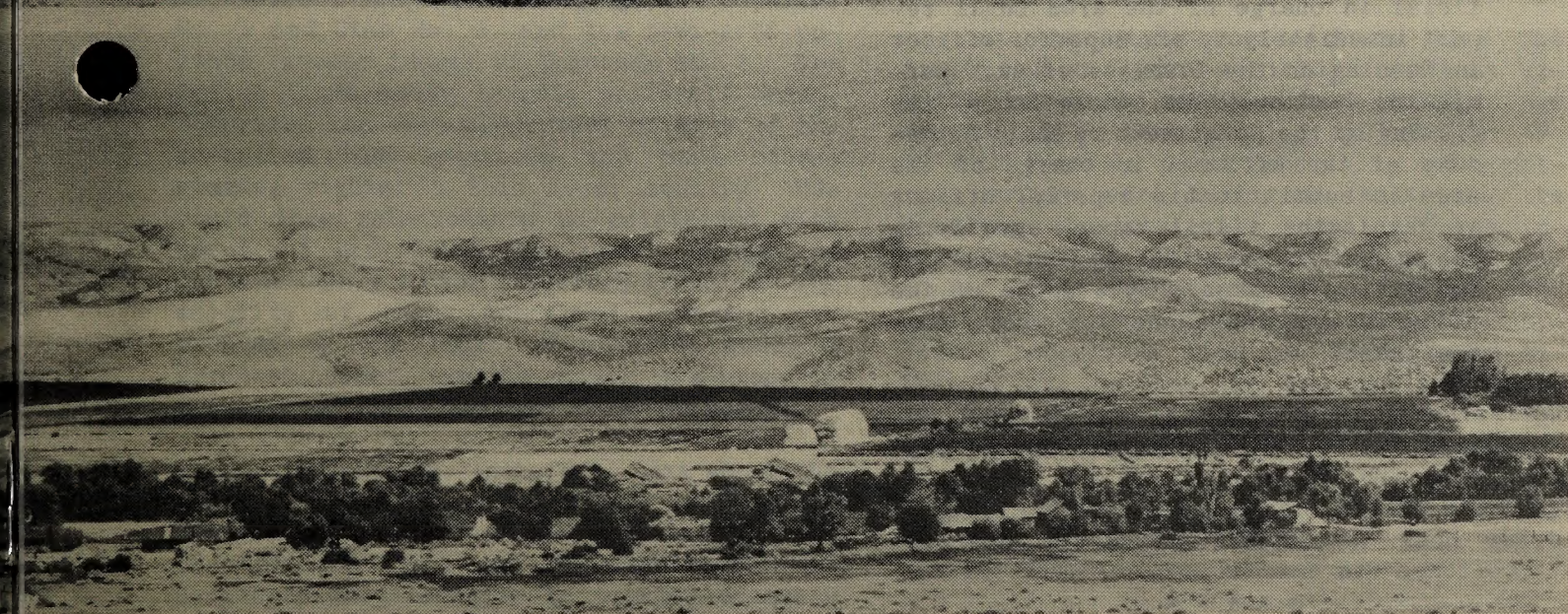
Photos by Spencer & Wyckoff,
Detroit, Michigan, August 28, 1939



CCC CAMP G-96

, BRUNEAU, IDAHO

Mr. George S. Craig,
Project Superintendent
Mr. Lewis H. Rinebold, Foreman
Mr. George W. Williams, Foreman
Mr. Howard Gress, Foreman
Mr. Robert E. Johns, Foreman
Mr. Newton T. Carter, Foreman
Mr. Russell R. Spalding, Foreman
Mr. Clyde E. Burrell, Mechanic



sentatives of news and newsreel concerns for bona fide news publication and exhibition; or the filming of travel pictures, or "travelogs" as known in the industry, which do not involve the use of artificial or special settings or the performance of a professional cast, provided credit is given in the travel film to the appropriate agency of the Department of the Interior,

3. Professional photographers and motion-picture cameramen desiring to photograph scenes of, or events in, the areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, not for sale or for exhibition when paid admissions are charged, but for the purpose of stimulating general or park travel,

4. Professional photographers and motion-picture cameramen desiring to photograph scenes of, or events in, the areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, nor non-profit educational purposes,

5. Professional photographers desiring to take still scenes for general artistic purposes,

provided that, except in the case of amateur photographers covered in section 1, there is first obtained the written permission of the official in charge of the particular area, which permission may be granted on condition that permittee shall refrain from offering any gratuity of whatsoever nature to any employee of the Government in connection with the exercise of the privilege herein authorized to be granted. In the case of the filming of "travelogs" the official in charge of the area shall report immediately to his superior officer in Washington the issuance of such permission, and upon the completion of the filming by the permittee, it shall be the duty of the official in charge of the area to submit to his superior officer in Washington a full report specifying the number of days the filming required and giving in general the scope of the pictures and the manner in which they are taken.

Order No. 919-A, dated April 16, 1935, is revoked and superseded hereby.

(Signed) Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * *

ORDER NO. 1432, dated November 25, 1939:

Order No. 1418 of September 5, 1939, is hereby supplemented as follows:

The photographing, for whatever purpose, professional or amateur, commercial or otherwise, of (1) ceremonial performances, dances, etc., and (2) places or persons, within any of the Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona, is subject to the consent of the governing officers of such Pueblo.

In the case of the Pueblos of New Mexico, where consent in writing by the governing officers of a Pueblo has been obtained and has been registered with the Superintendent in charge of the jurisdiction, a permit from the Secretary of the Interior is not requisite.

In all cases, throughout the Indian country, any maker of pictures on tribal lands must consult beforehand the tribal officers. Limitations which they may impose must scrupulously be regarded, and any charges asked by the Indians must be paid. Indians are not landscape or objects, but human beings with their privacies and dignities as such; and Indian places, though bearing no outward sign, may be as sacred in the Indian mind as any religious sanctuary in the white world.

(Signed) Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior.

THE CIMARRON TRAIL

An important milestone in the range improvement program of the Grazing Service was reached this fall when CCC forces from two camps drove the "golden spike" to signal the completion of the Cimarron stock trail in Colorado grazing districts numbers 1 and 3.

Linking widely separated seasonal ranges, as well as providing protection to the local stockman, (the so-called "little fellow"), this 132-mile driveway furnishes the key to the effective administration and conservation of a 5,000,000-acre Federal range territory in the Colorado basin. Designed to accommodate the twice-yearly livestock migrations between summer and winter ranges and to foster the orderly use and management of the adjacent Federal range, this trail stands as a significant landmark in the progress of administration under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Inaugurated in 1935 to meet a pressing need for stopping injury to the public grazing lands, the completion of the driveway and the construction of the necessary appurtenances were hailed by citizens of the locality as outstanding accomplishments of the CCC forces in western Colorado.

Colorado grazing district No. 1 was established July 9, 1935, and on April 8, 1935, No. 3, which adjoins it on the south, was established. Utah grazing district No. 6, comprising Grand and San Juan counties in southeastern Utah, was established June 22, 1935.

Out of necessity and custom, there had been fashioned a use relationship between the arid desert lands (winter range) of Colorado No. 1 and Utah No. 6, and the semi-arid uplands (summer range) of Colorado No. 3. The latter lands, being largely privately owned, comprised the base properties of many of the so-called big operators who have stock-grazing rights in this lower country. How could this relationship be maintained with resultant benefit to the public range and minimum injury to the livestock industry? The majority of those concerned, viewing the problem in the light of greatest good to greatest number, saw the answer in a properly constructed, well defined stock driveway.

It is fitting, therefore, that among the first projects to be undertaken in Colorado grazing districts was the establishment of the Cimarron Trail and the construction of necessary appurtenances to provide adequate trailing facilities between widely separated seasonal ranges and to furnish proper protection to the adjacent Federal range.

Enlisting the cooperation of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the stockmen, preliminary surveys were under way soon after the installation of Grazing Service CCC camps at Grand Junction and Montrose in August 1935. The driveway itself was laid out so as to avoid steep or difficult grades and possible trespass on or injury to private property. Throughout its 132-mile length, it does not exceed a quarter mile in width. In order to avoid crossing private lands, it is routed over county roads where necessary.

After the driveway route was established, plans were laid for the construction of 16 well spaced earth-fill dams to impound the natural run-off. Fourteen of these reservoirs ranging in capacity from 2 to 15 acre-feet are already installed. The average volume of water stored is 7 acre-feet. Dams were built to conform with specifications of the State Engineer of Colorado, and are located at intervals of 5 to 7 miles. In many places along the route, other stock water is available from streams and irrigation canals. When the two dams under construction are completed the reservoir system will provide adequate water for all trailing stock as well as for permitted livestock grazing on adjacent allotments.

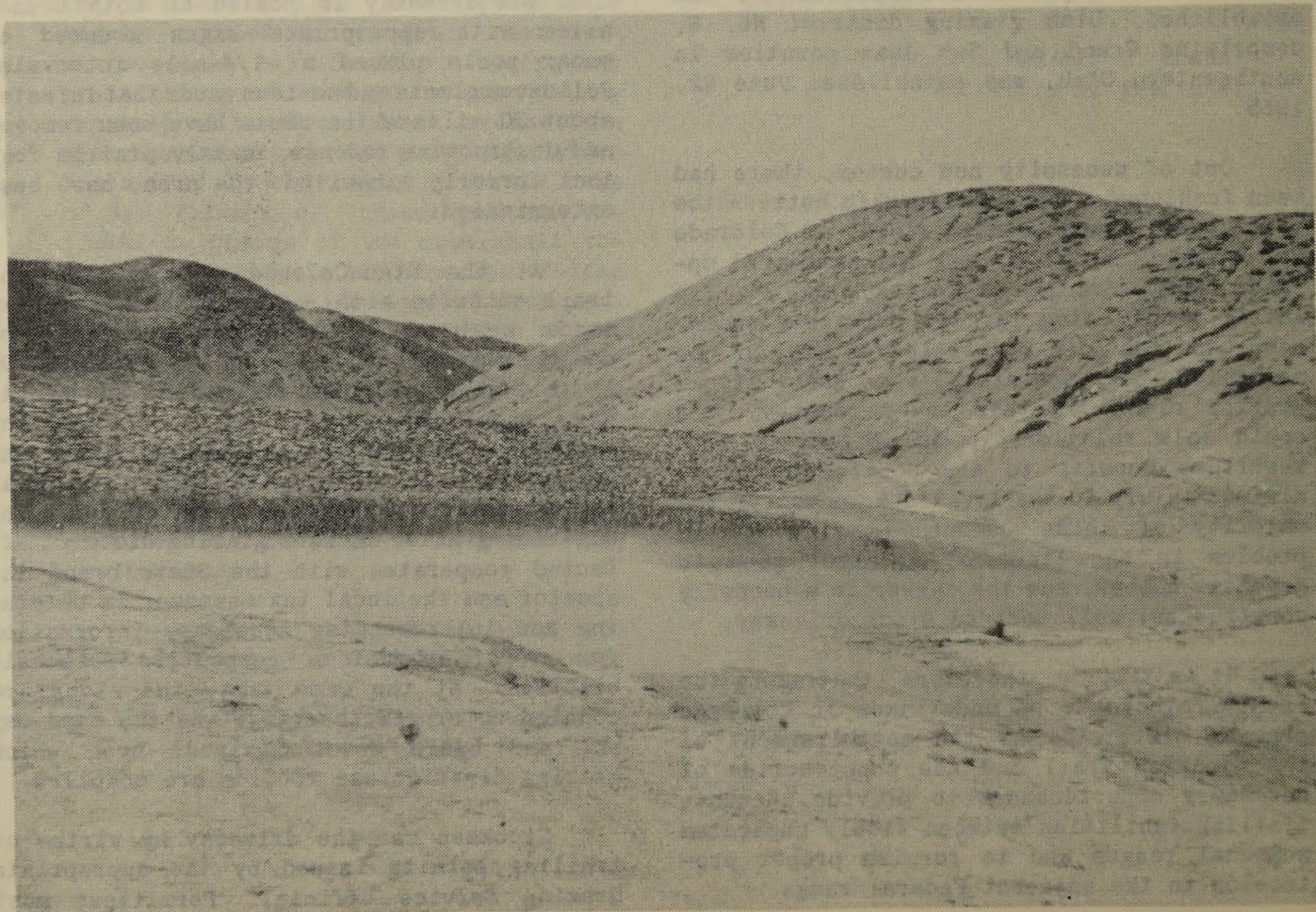
The driveway is posted on both boundaries with appropriate signs mounted on cedar posts placed at 1/4-mile intervals. Poisonous plants and noxious weeds that infested about 30 miles of the route have been removed and destructive rodents, mainly prairie dogs that formerly inhabited the area, have been exterminated.

At the Utah-Colorado State line the trail connects with a similar one that extends westward across Grand County, now designated as Utah grazing district No. 9. At this junction point separating and counting corrals were built to facilitate the handling of stock. All trailing herds involved in interstate movements in this vicinity are routed through this corral. The district grazer in each grazing district affected cooperates with the State brand inspector and the local tax assessor in obtaining and interchanging necessary information for proper conduct of respective responsibilities. At the same time, the stock are counted on or off the range, as the case may be, and basic data obtained, upon which grazing district use records are compiled.

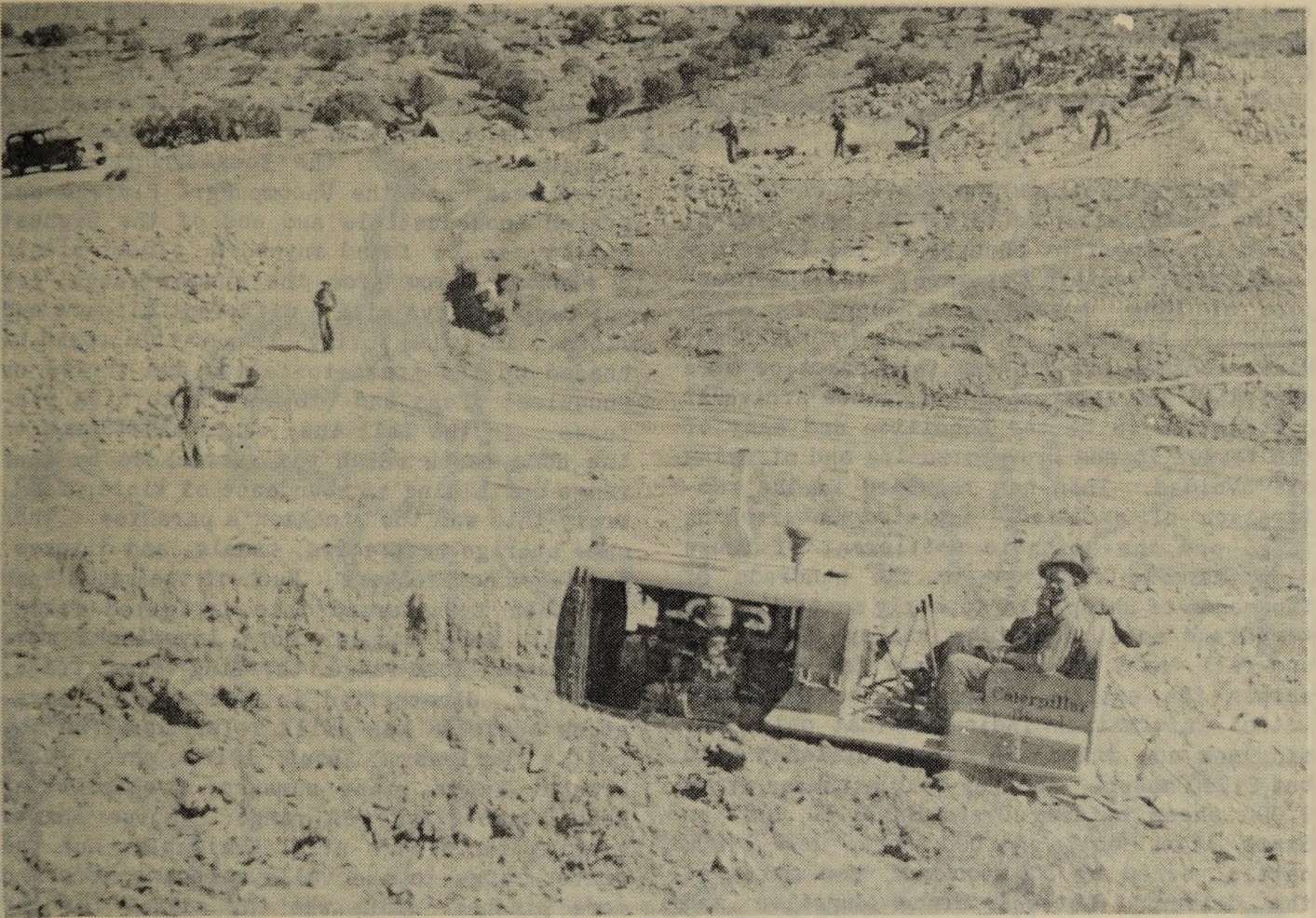
Stockmen use the driveway by virtue of trailing permits issued by the appropriate Grazing Service official. Permittees must comply with established regulations in order



Hand labor in the construction of an earth fill dam on the Cimarron Trail



Completed dam and reservoir on the stock driveway



CCC enrollees riprapping a spillway and capping a dam on the trail



Another completed dam and reservoir on the Cimarron Trail

that the driveway may serve its intended purposes. For example, trail herds of sheep shall not exceed 3,000 head in one band, and sheep must travel not less than 5 miles per day.

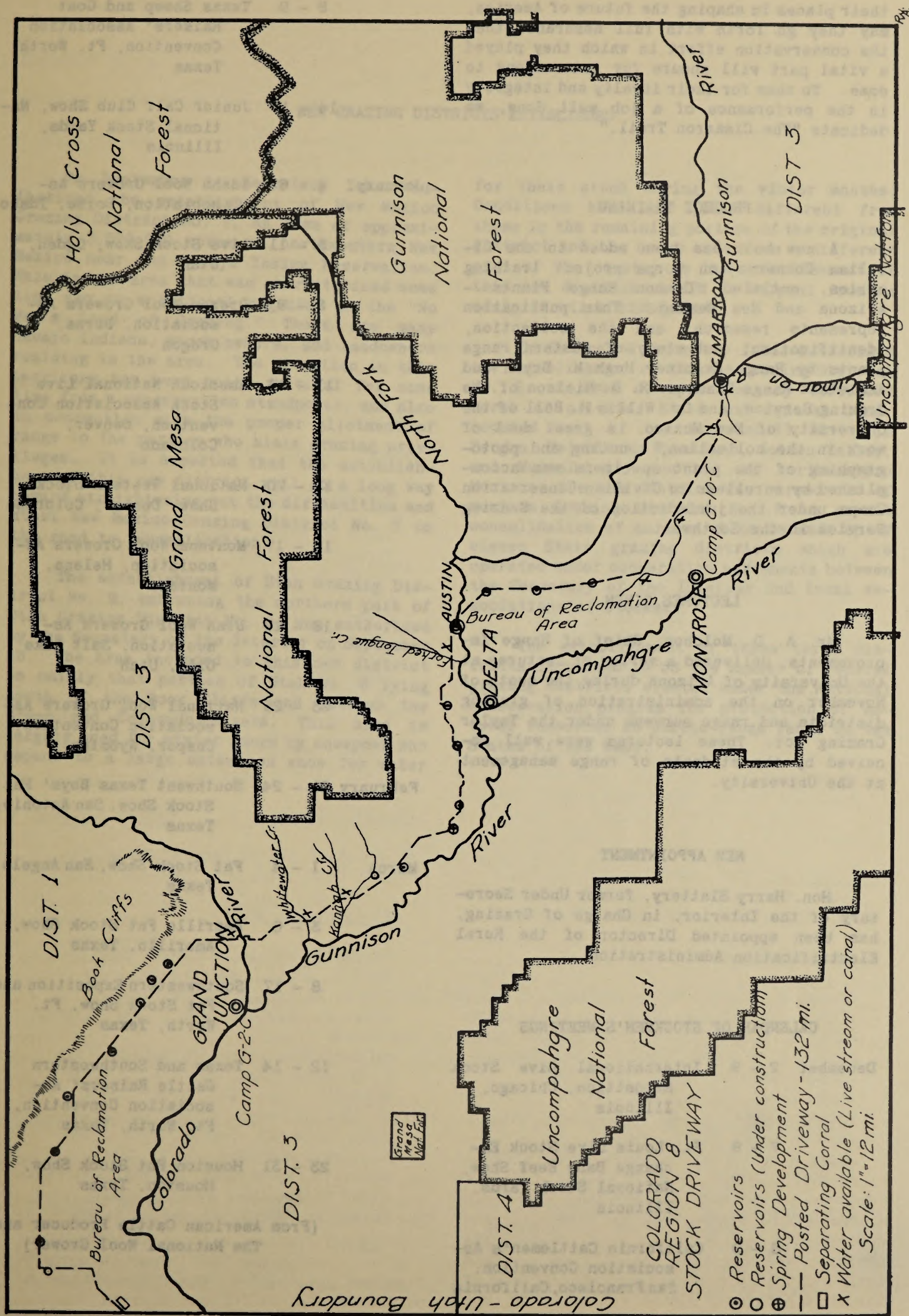
The restrictions that have been invoked by the installation of this trail have brought about two important changes in the livestock industry of western Colorado: (1) The practice of long, hazardous trailing is being abandoned in favor of shipping by railroad. Many stockmen are finding this practice more desirable and less expensive; stock arrive at destination in better condition and many of the former losses from poisoning and straying are avoided. This has resulted in the restoration of seriously depleted intervening range and the amicable settlement of range disputes. In contrast to the hundreds of thousands of sheep that formerly swept through the Grand and Uncompahgre valleys in spring and fall, only a comparatively few now trail across the entire length of the driveway. Latest information indicates that only four stockmen now drive the entire distance with but 9,200 sheep. Another four stockmen drive 8,000 sheep between Grand Junction and the State line, while 30,000 sheep and 1,000 cattle, owned by 50 stockmen, use parts of the driveway between Grand Junction and Cimarron. (2) Large areas that were formerly subjected to indiscriminate trailing have been subdivided into small allotments used by stockmen who own and operate farms and ranches near by. Between Grand Junction and the Utah-Colorado line, individual allotments have been designed to accommodate 45 applicants for 4,095 cattle, 33,284 sheep, and 248 horses. Likewise, in the range area adjacent to the driveway between Grand Junction and Cimarron, 32 applicants graze 4,058 cattle and 24,292 sheep on individual range allotments. Perhaps the greatest single benefit to be derived from the Cimarron Trail is the protection it affords to local stockmen who are dependent upon the adjacent public range for a livelihood. Generally speaking, they are operators of small one-family livestock units. The successful use of the public range that they are now enabled to make, has effected a proper use of the lands, waters, and water rights owned, occupied and leased by them.

For many years prior to the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, the Federal range adjacent to the Grand and Uncompahgre valleys in western Colorado was over-run with livestock that summered on the plateaus and mesas adjacent to the Colorado and Gunnison river drainages and wintered in the Utah-Colorado desert. This practice was profitable to the stockman who operated strictly on a range basis, but it placed the stockman-farmer of the Uncompahgre or Grand valley in an unfavorable position. This gave rise to conflicts, competition and the resultant range abuses.

In the early 70's the residents of the Grand and Gunnison valleys viewed their surroundings with pride and satisfaction. There was an abundance of water for the stock and the irrigation of scattered hay ranches. The luscious forage on the Book Mountain, the Grand Mesa, and the Uncompahgre Plateau appeared inexhaustible and was of the highest quality to be found anywhere. Almost within a stone's throw from the summer range, lay the deep valleys with a different climate and flora. In the spring the cattle would be headed up the trail to fatten and thrive on succulent grass and browse of the high plateaus. In the fall they would drift back to the home ranch which was surrounded by open range containing an abundance of winter feed. Truly this was the stockman's paradise. Then came storage reservoirs, canals, and ditches, and eager homeseekers. Much of the range land was then transformed into irrigated farms. Result: More people, more livestock, more cash crops, less range, thriving towns, trade, industry, diversified interests. The livestock business was still referred to as the cattle business. About 1912, sheep were brought in in great numbers, precipitating keen competition for range. Choice summer grazing lands were still available, but the winter range in the valleys became more and more pinched. This was the signal for the great seasonal migrations between winter ranges in Utah and summer ranges in Colorado.

At its peak, an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 sheep participated in this migration between the Utah line and Grand Junction, with 75 per cent of that number traveling between Grand Junction and Cimarron. Often as many as 10,000 sheep were moved in a single band throughout the length of this area. In some instances the sheep would spread out, cream the forage, and occupy several months traversing the country to and from summer range in the high mountains and winter range in the lower Grand Valley and eastern Utah. In others they would be driven in a desperate effort to beat the other fellow to a piece of choice range. Upon arrival at the selected spot it was not unusual to find it already occupied by a competitor. Depending on the circumstances, the owner would either push on farther, double back to a likely looking area that he had passed on the way down, or move in and fight it out with his competitor under customary rules of the range. Result: Confusion, expense, despoliation and waste.

The long trail with many turns has changed all this. In the shadow of the Rocky Mountains this symbol of good neighborliness stands dignified by its utility and simplicity. To the stockman it is an avenue leading to better relationship between conservation and grazing. To the CCC enrollees who performed the 29,378 man-days of labor so expertly and enthusiastically, the Nation, the Grazing Service, and the people of western Colorado pay sincere tribute. As they take



their places in shaping the future of America, may they go forth with full assurance that the conservation effort in which they played a vital part will endure for generations to come. To them for their loyalty and integrity in the performance of a job well done, we dedicate "The Cimarron Trail."

PROJECT TRAINING

A new book has been added to the Civilian Conservation Corps project training series, entitled "Common Range Plants - Arizona and New Mexico." This publication represents research, and the collection, identification, and study of western range plants by Range Examiner Hugh M. Bryan and Assistant Range Examiner R. D. Nielson of the Grazing Service, and Dr. Willis H. Bell of the University of New Mexico. A great deal of work in the collection, mounting and photographing of the plant specimens was accomplished by enrollees in Civilian Conservation Camps under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service in the Southwest.

LECTURES GIVEN

Mr. A. D. Molohon, Chief of Range Improvements, delivered a series of lectures at the University of Arizona during the month of November on the administration of grazing districts and range surveys under the Taylor Grazing Act. These lectures were well received by the students of range management at the University.

NEW APPOINTMENT

Hon. Harry Slattery, former Under Secretary of the Interior, in Charge of Grazing, has been appointed Director of the Rural Electrification Administration.

CALENDAR OF STOCKMEN'S MEETINGS

December	2 - 9	International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois
	7 - 8	St. Louis Live Stock Exchange Baby Beef Show, National Stock Yards, Illinois
	8 - 9	California Cattlemen's Association Convention, San Francisco, California

8 - 9	Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association Convention, Ft. Worth, Texas
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14 - 15	Junior Calf Club Show, National Stock Yards, Illinois
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January	4 - 6	Idaho Wool Growers Association, Boise, Idaho
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5 - 11	Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah
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8 - 9	Oregon Wool Growers Association, Burns, Oregon
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11 - 13	American National Live Stock Association Convention, Denver, Colorado
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13 - 20	National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado
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15 - 17	Montana Wool Growers Association, Helena, Montana
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18 - 20	Utah Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah
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23 - 25	National Wool Growers Association Convention, Casper, Wyoming
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February	21 - 24	Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show, San Antonio, Texas
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March	1 - 4	Fat Stock Show, San Angelo, Texas
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3 - 6	Amarillo Fat Stock Show, Amarillo, Texas
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8 - 17	Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Texas
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12 - 14	Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association Convention, Ft. Worth, Texas
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23 - 31	Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Texas
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(From American Cattle Producer and The National Wool Grower)

NEW GRAZING DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED

On September 1, Secretary Ickes authorized the establishment of New Mexico Grazing District No. 7, an area of approximately 3,500,000 acres in northwestern New Mexico near the Navajo Indian Reservation. This is the area that was characterized some time ago in a National magazine as the "No Man's Land of Grazing." There are many Navajo Indians, stock owners, and landowners residing in the area. The situation in this territory has been quite critical for some time from a conservation standpoint, and also in connection with the proper allotment of range to the parties who claim grazing privileges. It is expected that the establishment of this new district will go a long way toward straightening out the difficulties and start New Mexico Grazing District No. 7 on the road to rehabilitation.

The establishment of Utah Grazing District No. 9, embracing the northern part of Utah Grazing District No. 6, was authorized by the Secretary of the Interior on September 15. The area included in this new district is mainly that portion of Utah No. 6 lying south of the Book Cliffs and between the Green and Colorado Rivers. This area is largely used for winter range by sheepmen who depend to a large extent on snow for water

for their stock during the winter months. Conditions here are quite different from those in the remaining portion of the original district and the users come from a different part of the country so the establishment of this new district should be helpful from an administrative standpoint.

On October 4 Secretary Ickes authorized the establishment of Montana Grazing District No. 6, an area of approximately 4,500,000 acres of private, State and Federal land. Located west of the Musselshell River in Fergus, Petroleum, Wheatland, Golden Valley, and Musselshell counties in northeastern Montana, the new district was carved out of Montana Grazing District No. 2 to permit consolidation of an area which is made up of eleven State grazing districts which are operated under cooperative agreements between the Secretary of the Interior and local associations of stockmen.

The establishment of these three districts increased to 53 the number of Federal grazing districts created under the National conservation program for protection of natural resources on public range lands in ten States of the West.

DIRECTORY

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior
R. H. Rutledge, Director of Grazing

Field Officers in Charge

Region 2, UTAH, 9 Districts

Chesley P. Seely, Regional Grazier
503 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

District No. 1

Milton A. Oman,
Federal Building, Brigham City, Utah

Advisory Board*

Earl G. Anderson, Brigham City, Utah(WL)
Del H. Adams, Layton, Utah
Ralph E. Ellis, Woodruff, Utah
John Hadfield, Grouse Creek, Utah
LeRoy P. Holmgren, Bear River City, Utah
Lawrence B. Johnson, Randolph, Utah
Charles E. Kunzler, Rosette, Utah
Leo McKinnon, Randolph, Utah
Willard Petersen, Hyrum, Utah
Roy P. Pugsley, Rosette, Utah
Newell Richins, Grouse Creek, Utah
Mark Thackeray, Croyden, Utah
Benjamin Weston, Laketown, Utah

District No. 2

Mark W. Radcliffe, Salt Lake City, Utah

Advisory Board*

Cyrene N. Bagley, Callao, Utah
Ange M. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah
Peter T. Black, Delta, Utah
Murray A. Eliason, Grantsville, Utah
Russell Hawkins, Nephi, Utah (WL)
Isaac Jacob, Provo, Utah
Thomas E. Jeremy, Salt Lake City, Utah
John H. Lunt, Nephi, Utah
James L. Nielson, Fountain Green, Utah
Enos A. Stookey, Clover, Utah
Paul E. Wrathall, Grantsville, Utah
William S. Young, Wanship, Utah

District No. 3

Dean W. Seeley, Fillmore, Utah

Advisory Board*

Alden K. Barton, Manti, Utah
Vincent F. Bradley, Elsinore, Utah
George E. Cook, Fountain Green, Utah
Lincoln Cropper, Deseret, Utah
Rueben Davies, Fillmore, Utah (WL)
James Dearden, Garrison, Utah
Evan Evans, Delta, Utah
John James, Fayette, Utah
Parley C. Madsen, Manti, Utah
Stanley McKnight, Minersville, Utah
Orrin C. Snow, Richfield, Utah
Wilford Watts, Kanosh, Utah
Alvin Yardley, Beaver, Utah

District No. 4

C. Flintoff Dixon, Federal Building,
Cedar City, Utah

Advisory Board*

Joseph B. Dalton, Parowan, Utah
Ward H. Esplin, St. George, Utah
Rex R. Frei, St. George, Utah
Heber E. Harrison, Box 2, New Castle,
Utah
Wallace W. Houston, Panguitch, Utah
T. Willard Jones, New Castle, Utah
Edward T. Lamb, Mt. Carmel, Utah
H. Webster Leigh, Cedar City, Utah
Bryan Lund, St. George, Utah (WL)
G. Duncan McDonald, Kanab, Utah
Archie P. Spilsbury, Toquerville, Utah
Elmer Taylor, New Harmony, Utah
Thomas A. Topham, Paragonah, Utah

District No. 5

Meltiar V. Hatch, Richfield, Utah

Advisory Board*

George M. Hunt, Bicknell, Utah
John H. Johnson, Tropic, Utah
Henry A. Jolley, Tropic, Utah
Frank Martines, Richfield, Utah (WL)
R. Arthur Meeks, Bicknell, Utah
Vern W. Pace, Richfield, Utah
Wallace N. Roundy, Escalante, Utah
Lester Spencer, Escalante, Utah
Silas E. Tanner, Loa, Utah

District No. 6

James S. Andrews, Moab, Utah

Advisory Board*

J. Ernest Adams, Blanding, Utah
Roy D. Akin, Dolores, Colorado
Frank Halls, Monticello, Utah
Clarence A. Holyoak, Box 43, Moab, Utah
Gennies J. Nielson, McPhee, Colorado
Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah
H. S. Rutledge, Moab, Utah (WL)
J. Albert Scrup, Moab, Utah
W. Alden Stevens, Blanding, Utah
Kenneth S. Summers, Monticello, Utah
William R. Young, Blanding, Utah

District No. 7

A. W. Magleby, Price, Utah

Advisory Board*

William A. Cook, Huntington, Utah
Felix J. Dusserre, Price, Utah
Dr. H. B. Goetzman, Price, Utah (WL)
Neal W. Hanks, Nine Mile, Utah, via
Price, Utah

Frank J. Hatt, Green River, Utah
Hyrum Jensen, Spring City, Utah
Ray Jensen, Castle Dale, Utah
Harry Mahleres, Price, Utah
Rex Mathis, Price, Utah
Seely J. Petersen, Ferron, Utah
Nick Salevurakis, Price, Utah

District No. 8

Ernest E. House, Vernal, Utah

Advisory Board*

Ray Dillman, Roosevelt, Utah (WL)
Paul S. Hanson, Roosevelt, Utah
Joseph Haslem, Jensen, Utah
Charles A. Hatch, Vernal, Utah
Thomas Jarvie, Linwood, Utah
Nicholas J. Meagher, Vernal, Utah
Carlyle Pace, Price, Utah
Hyrum E. Seeley, Vernal, Utah
Keith Smith, Linwood, Utah
Reuben S. Squier, Ouray, Utah
Bryant H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah

District No. 9

James S. Andrews, Moab, Utah

Advisory Board*

Wallace A. Cunningham, Cisco, Utah
David L. Goudelock, Moab, Utah
Charles Marshall, Glenwood Springs,
Colorado
Sid Pace, Cisco, Utah
Claude N. Taylor, Box 65, Fruita,
Colorado
Lester R. Taylor, Moab, Utah
Loren L. Taylor, Moab, Utah
Cecil S. Thomson, Box 312, Moab, Utah
Loren M. Wilcox, Green River, Utah

Region 3, NEVADA-CALIFORNIA, 7 Districts

Lester R. Brooks, Regional Grazier
303 Lyons Building, Reno, Nevada

District No. 1 (Nevada)

Lee Perry, Elko, Nevada

Advisory Board*

Archie W. Bowman, San Jacinto, Nevada
Archie J. Dewar, Lee, Nevada
T. T. Fairchild, Sr., Tuscarora, Nevada

Walter M. Gilmer, Metropolis, Nevada
Gordon Griswold, Elko, Nevada
E. R. Marvel, Battle Mountain, Nevada
A. G. McBride, Elko, Nevada
J. M. Prunty, Charleston, Nevada
Emery Smith, Wells, Nevada
Alfred W. Smith, Arthur, Nevada
R. B. Stewart, Elko, Nevada
Frank Truett, Metropolis, Nevada

District No. 2 (Nevada)

Ira J. Fyock, Reno, Nevada

Advisory Board

R. H. Cowles, Reno, Nevada
O. C. Dickinson, Reno, Nevada
Peter Etchart, Winnemucca, Nevada
Tom S. Griswold, Winnemucca, Nevada
Martin Lartirigoyen, Cedarville,
California
Ramon Montero, Winnemucca, Nevada
Edward Arnold Settlemyer, Reno, Nevada
F. B. Stewart, Paradise Valley, Nevada
George M. Tierney, Cedarville, California
Phil M. Tobin, Winnemucca, Nevada
Ed. P. Waltz, Gerlach, Nevada

District No. 3 (Nevada)

Henry V. Agee, Minden, Nevada

Advisory Board*

William L. Blackwell, Coleville,
California
Abe Charlebois, Yerington, Nevada
John B. Dangberg, Minden, Nevada
William Dressler, Minden, Nevada
W. J. Stinson, Carson City, Nevada
Fred Strosnider, Yerington, Nevada
John Uhart, Carson City, Nevada
Elmer S. Wedertz, Wellington, Nevada
Walter W. Whitaker, Fallon, Nevada
Wayne Wightman, Fallon, Nevada
Frank Yparraguirre, Box 66, Hawthorne,
Nevada

District No. 4 (Nevada)

Donald E. Dimock, Ely, Nevada

Advisory Board

John Auzguy, Ely, Nevada
Frank Callaway, Currant, Nevada
Steven Doutre, McGill, Nevada
D. C. Gardner, Lund, Nevada
Jess Goicoechea, Elko, Nevada
Harry Herman Haaser, Ruth, Nevada (WL)
J. Peter Johansen, Garrison, Utah
Albin C. Kirkeby, Ely, Nevada
Edwin Lytle, Ursine, Nevada
C. R. Moorman, Ely, Nevada
Grant C. Smith, Baker, Nevada
Richard Arthur Yelland, McGill, Nevada

District No. 5 (Nevada)

August L. Rohwer, Bishop, California
George R. Jacobson, Moapa, Nevada

Advisory Board*

Frank A. Allen, Box 981, Las Vegas,
Nevada
Anthony Atkin, St. George, Utah
Rex Bell, Nipton, California
Laura Gentry, Overton, Nevada
Willard H. George, Box 1, Arden, Nevada
Luther Hafen, Mesquite, Nevada
Max Hafen, Mesquite, Nevada
John A. Lundell, Cedar City, Utah
Ether Swapp, Overton, Nevada

California District No. 1

Henry V. Agee, Minden, Nevada
August L. Rohwer, Bishop, California

Advisory Board*

A. J. Alexander, Onyx, California
Pascal Ansolabehere, R 4, Box 454,
Bakersfield, California
Arthur L. Barlow, Bishop, California
Jess Chance, Bishop, California
Henry Evans, Bishop, California
John H. Lubken, Lone Pine, California
Gregorio Mendiburu, R 4, Box 409,
Bakersfield, California
Stanley Smith, Onyx, California
William Symons, Mocalno, California
Nicholas J. Williams, Caliente,
California

California District No. 2

Huling E. Ussery, Susanville, California

Advisory Board*

Perry Avilla, Red Bluff, California
Victor F. Christensen, Likely, California
George Clark, Alturas, California
Lyle Cook, Cedarville, California
Presley S. Dorris, Alturas, California
J. J. Fleming, Wendel, California
Fred E. Geleppi, Doyle, California
Arthur Harris, Eagleville, California
Frank Iverson, Bieber, California
J. H. McClelland, Standish, California
Ivie McGarva, Likely, California

Region 4, OREGON, 7 Districts

Nic W. Monte, Acting Regional Grazier,
Brown Building, Burns, Oregon

District No. 1

Gilmer Lee Hankins, Lakeview, Oregon

Advisory Board

Lyman A. Fitzhugh, Route 1, Bonanza,
Oregon

Henry C. Gerber, 329 High Street,
Klamath Falls, Oregon

John S. Horn, Bonanza, Oregon

Kenneth Moody, Bend, Oregon (WL)

Denis D. O'Connor, Box 634, Route 1,
Klamath Falls, Oregon

District No. 2

Gilmer Lee Hankins, Lakeview, Oregon
(West half)

Paul Stafford, Burns, Oregon (East half)

Advisory Board

J. C. Cecil, Suntex, Oregon

J. B. Fine, Frenchglen, Oregon

Dr. Llewellyn E. Hibbard, Burns, Oregon
(WL)

David T. Jones, Suntex, Oregon

Frank Kueny, Andrews, Oregon

W. G. Lane, Silver Lake, Oregon

Walter H. Leehmann, Lakeview, Oregon

Denis C. O'Connor, Plush, Oregon

Jerry O'Leary, Paisley, Oregon

James M. Sutherland, Wagontire, Oregon

James Wakefield, Adel, Oregon

District No. 3

Martin H. Galt, Vale, Oregon

Advisory Board

George K. Aiken, Ontario, Oregon (WL)

John D. Fairman, Ontario, Oregon

Eldon L. Madden, Ontario, Oregon

John C. Medlin, Harper, Oregon

Henry Otley, Drewsey, Oregon

Paul B. Peterson, Venator, Oregon

Charles Sutherland, Vale, Oregon

Mert Thayer, Ontario, Oregon

District No. 4

Samuel R. Bennett, Jordan Valley, Oregon

Advisory Board

George K. Aiken, Ontario, Oregon (WL)

Henry Angus, McDermitt, Nevada

John Archabal, Jr., 2330 State Street,
Boise, Idaho

Cleto Bengoa, McDermitt, Nevada

Townley T. Garlick, Arock, Oregon

Andrew Greely, Rockville, Oregon

George Harper, McDermitt, Nevada

Sam Ross, Jordan Valley, Oregon

District No. 5

Paul Stafford, Burns, Oregon

Chas. C. Parsell, Prinedale, Oregon

Advisory Board

Luther E. Claypool, Paulina, Oregon

Charles S. Congleton, Paulina, Oregon

Jack Shumway, Powell Buttes, Oregon

George T. Tackman, Roberts, Oregon

Dr. John C. Vandervert, Bend, Oregon (WL)

Dominique Verges, Roberts, Oregon

Orville Yancey, Prineville, Oregon

District No. 6

Virgil E. Starr, Baker, Oregon

Advisory Board

George K. Aiken, Ontario, Oregon (WL)

John W. Densley, Richland, Oregon

Joe Moura, Durkee, Oregon

Norvil M. Greener, Halfway, Oregon

Fred A. Phillips, Keating, Oregon

F. Wilbur Smith, Durkee, Oregon

Charles Wendt, Baker, Oregon

District No. 7

Virgil E. Starr, Baker, Oregon

Advisory Board

Charles H. Bartholomew, Echo, Oregon

Jack Hynd, Cecil, Oregon

William P. Kilkenny, Echo, Oregon

John W. Krebs, Cecil, Oregon

Kenneth Moody, Bend, Oregon (WL)

Leroy D. Neill, Echo, Oregon

Squaw Butte Experimental Station

Kenneth B. Platt, Burns, Oregon

Region 5, IDAHO, 4 Districts

J. E. Stablein, Regional Grazier,
108 Kasiska Building, Pocatello, Idaho

District No. 1

James O. Beck, 10 Broadbent Building,
Boise, Idaho

Advisory Board

Lawrence Bettis, Gannett, Idaho
Adam H. Blackstock, Marsing, Idaho
T. J. Booth, Boise, Idaho
Roland J. Hawes, Boise, Idaho
Worth S. Lee, Mountain Home, Idaho
Hubert Nettleton, Murphy, Idaho
John O'Daniel, Mountain Home, Idaho
Harry B. Soulen, Weiser, Idaho
J. A. Tarter, Weiser, Idaho
Charles Virgil Harris, Sheaville, Idaho
Asa L. Williams, 802 N. 18, Boise, Idaho
George Zapp, Nampa, Idaho

District No. 2

Maurice March, Burley, Idaho
Thomas E. Campbell, Malad, Idaho

Advisory Board

Scott Allred, Gannett, Idaho
Hassell Blankenship, Hailey, Idaho
Dan J. Cavanagh, Twin Falls, Idaho
Jesse H. Dredge, Malad, Idaho
Charles Irwin, Heyburn, Idaho
Milton T. Jones, Malad, Idaho
Angus R. MacRae, Paul, Idaho
Fred Martin, Shoshone, Idaho
E. U. McIntire, Kimberly, Idaho
A. D. Pierce, Malta, Idaho
W. J. Tapper, Richfield, Idaho
Wesley B. Ward, Almo, Idaho

District No. 3

Kelso P. Newman, Pocatello, Idaho

Advisory Board

A. Rowley Babcock, Moore, Idaho
Leonard D. Cox, Shelly, Idaho
Archie Alvaro Grover, Springfield, Idaho
John W. Hays, Dubois, Idaho
William H. Jones, Moore, Idaho
Ephraim Kidman, Arco, Idaho
Ben H. Matkins, Homer, Idaho
E. Dean Orme, St. Anthony, Idaho
John T. Poole, Menon, Idaho
J. R. Raumaker, Hamer, Idaho
Fred Woodie, Howe, Idaho

District No. 4

Leon R. Nadeau, Pocatello, Idaho

Advisory Board

Floyd Bradbury, Challis, Idaho
Bert Coates, Chilly, Idaho
Ora Cockrell, May, Idaho
Verne A. Coiner, May, Idaho
Merle L. Drake, Challis, Idaho
Sherman Furey, May, Idaho
George Howell, Carmen, Idaho
Steve Mahaffey, Tendoy, Idaho
Archie M. McFarland, Salmon, Idaho
Floyd Whittaker, Leadore, Idaho
A. J. Zollinger, Mackay, Idaho

Region 6, MONTANA, 6 Districts

R. E. Morgan, Regional Grazier
323 Stapleton Building, Billings, Montana

District No. 1

LeRoy L. Merryfield, Malta, Montana

Advisory Board*

R. L. Cornwell, Tampico, Montana
John Etchart, Tampico, Montana
Collins Kerr, Vandalia, Montana
H. M. Montgomery, Chinook, Montana
George Petrie, Turner, Montana
Walter Risen, Loring, Montana
Hal Thompson, Riedel, Montana
Dale Waters, Malta, Montana
A. J. Watkins, Chapman, Montana
Arthur Yeske, Saco, Montana
Mons Veseth, Malta, Montana

District No. 2

Alva C. Gould, Miles City, Montana

Advisory Board*

N. H. Buttleman, Glendive, Montana
Ralph J. Gardner, Weldon, Montana
Chris McRae, Terry, Montana
Harry Miller, Benzien, Montana
John Murnion, Jordan, Montana
W. G. Roberts, Mosby, Montana
E. W. Wayman, Ingomar, Montana
J. L. Wheeler, Forsyth, Montana
Frank Wright, Oswego, Montana

District No. 3

Alva C. Gould, Miles City, Montana

Advisory Board*

Joe Bradshaw, Locate, Montana
Orvel Campbell, Mizpah, Montana
Alvin J. Irion, Olive, Montana
Charles Johnstone, Broadus, Montana
J. A. Keith, Chalk Buttes, Montana
E. W. Kildahl, Horton, Montana
Don R. Pyles, Ekalaka, Montana
Irvin B. Richards, Ridgway, Montana

P. S. Richardson, Powderville, Montana
William Tonn, Miles City, Montana
C. L. Wood, Alzada, Montana
Fritz Zook, Miles City, Montana

District No. 4

Paul Crouter, Billings, Montana

Advisory Board*

C. W. Fees, Warren, Montana
Ole A. Hetland, Joliet, Montana
J. O. Higham, Belfry, Montana
Herman Holzum, Fromberg, Montana
H. P. Loyning, Warren, Montana
Clarence Provinse, Bridger, Montana
Claude St. John, Hillsboro, Montana

District No. 5

Lester T. Robbins, Whitehall, Montana

Advisory Board*

J. H. Bray, Lakeview, Montana
Charles P. Brenner, Grant, Montana
Emmett Douglass, Whitehall, Montana
W. F. Garrison, Reichle, Montana
W. B. Gleed, Lima, Montana
Frank Husted, Wise River, Montana
Ted Knowles, Boulder, Montana
Frank O'Connell, Townsend, Montana
W. K. Parker, Radersburg, Montana
Ike Rife, Armstead, Montana
O. A. Schulz, Sheridan, Montana

District No. 6

Paul Crouter, Billings, Montana

Advisory Board*

V. Ward Brattain, Winnett, Montana
James B. Elliott, Jr., Lavina, Montana
M. A. Hickey, Roy, Montana
J. C. Miller, Roundup, Montana
Matt Reichmuth, Denton, Montana
Henry Sibbert, Winnett, Montana

Region 7. NEW MEXICO, 6 Districts

C. F. Dierking, Regional Grazier,
Gas and Electric Building, Albuquerque,
New Mexico

District No. 2-A

Ed Pierson, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Advisory Board

J. E. Davenport, Espanola, New Mexico
Alex C. Hare, Bloomfield, New Mexico
B. P. Hovey, Cabezón, New Mexico
Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico
G. H. Lobato, Blanco, New Mexico
Mariano S. Otero, Cuba, New Mexico
Arthur N. Pack, Abiquiú, New Mexico (WL)
R. Bruce Sullivan, Bloomfield, New Mexico
George Tenorio, Sandoval, New Mexico

District No. 2-B

Ed Pierson, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Advisory Board

H. B. Birmingham, Horse Springs,
New Mexico (WL)
Gilberto Celso Luna, Los Lunas, New Mexico
George Goze, Magdalena, New Mexico
James L. Hubbell, Datil, New Mexico
A. G. Seis, Box 388, Albuquerque,
New Mexico
Tom Summers, Reserve, New Mexico
A. D. Woofert, Magdalena, New Mexico

District No. 3

Boyd S. Hammond, Box 66, Deming,
New Mexico

Advisory Board

Alva D. Brownfield, Florida, New Mexico
Tom Clayton, Separ, New Mexico
R. W. Cureton, Lordsburg, New Mexico
C. G. Durrill, Strauss, New Mexico
Marlin Hoggett, Animas, New Mexico
Edward James, Chloride, New Mexico
Holmes Maddox, Animas, New Mexico
M. W. McGrath, Silver City, New Mexico
Shelby Phillips, Gage, New Mexico
J. P. Nunn, Hillsboro, New Mexico
Robert W. Reid, Hillsboro, New Mexico
Fred Sherman, Deming, New Mexico (WL)
William A. Winder, Deming, New Mexico

District No. 4

James R. Ahl, Box J, Alamogordo, New Mexico

Advisory Board

R. D. Champion, Tularosa, New Mexico
Vincente del Curto, Socorro, New Mexico
Wm. W. Gallacher, Carrizozo, New Mexico
Dick Gililland, Tularosa, New Mexico
J. R. Gililland, Tularosa, New Mexico
E. J. Isaacks, Box 406, Las Cruces,
New Mexico
Hollis Jones, Carrizozo, New Mexico
T. A. Spencer, Carrizozo, New Mexico
R. K. Stovall, Cutter, New Mexico
Jess C. Williams, Las Cruces, New Mexico
(WL)

District No. 5

James R. Ahl, Box J, Alamogordo, New Mexico

Advisory Board

E. O. Brownfield, Alamogordo, New Mexico
Frank R. Bryant, El Paso, Texas
A. B. Cox, El Paso, Texas
W. A. Gage, Pinon, New Mexico
Oliver M. Lee, Alamogordo, New Mexico (WL)
Malcolm McGregor, 611 Mills Building,
El Paso, Texas
Owen Prather, Alamogordo, New Mexico
W. T. Wimberley, Alamogordo, New Mexico

District No. 6

Carl Welch, Box 996, Roswell, New Mexico

Advisory Board

H. A. Hamill, Hope, New Mexico
J. J. Lane, Roswell, New Mexico
John Lusk, Carlsbad, New Mexico
Stinson Martin, Dunlap, New Mexico
T. J. McKnight, Picacho, New Mexico
Jack McWhorter, Dunlap, New Mexico
Lon Merchant, Capitan, New Mexico
H. B. Smyrl, Roswell, New Mexico (WL)
A. C. Taylor, Artesia, New Mexico
Fields Waller, Roswell, New Mexico
S. L. Williams, Artesia, New Mexico
Velva Wilson, Felix, New Mexico

District No. 7

Harry W. Naylor, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Advisory Board*

Jose Maria Apache, Box 1346,
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Keith Begay, c/o Pinedale Trading Post,
Gallup, New Mexico

Tom Elkin, Prewitt, New Mexico
Fred Martin, Magdalena, New Mexico
John Perry, Crownpoint, New Mexico
Kelsey Presley, Box 628, Gallup, New Mexico
Glen Swire, Aztec, New Mexico
Fred Yazzi, c/o Karl Foster, via Cuba,
New Mexico

Region 8, COLORADO, 5 Districts

Chas. F. Moore, Regional Grazier,
301 Federal Building, Grand Junction,
Colorado

District No. 1

Charles F. Seymour, Box K, Meeker, Colorado
Jefferson D. Dillard, Grand Junction,
Colorado

Advisory Board

George C. Annis, Mack, Colorado
Edmund Crawford, Price, Utah
Malvin Crawford, Meeker, Colorado
Thomas C. Currier, Grand Junction,
Colorado
Herbert Jolley, New Castle, Colorado
E. C. Jones, Rio Blanco, Colorado
John Kenney, Meeker, Colorado
Harry Kourlis, Axial, Colorado
Richard G. Lytle, Meeker, Colorado
Gerald Oldland, Rio Blanco, Colorado
Hans P. Ottosen, Meeker, Colorado
Roy Templeton, Maybell, Colorado
John A. Wilcoxson, DeBeque, Colorado

James L. Curtis, Saguache, Colorado
W. T. Freeman, Montrose, Colorado
J. S. Hofmann, Montrose, Colorado
Leon Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado
Charles N. Leslie, Glade Park, Colorado
Ed Mahaffey, Grand Valley, Colorado
Frank H. Means, Saguache, Colorado
Kelso Musser, Delta, Colorado
G. L. Noren, Silt, Colorado
Owen O'Fallon, Gunnison, Colorado
W. S. Whinnery, Lake City, Colorado

District No. 4

Russell B. Rose, Box 447, Montrose,
Colorado

Advisory Board

Edgar Bray, Redvale, Colorado
Irving W. Brumley, Dolores, Colorado
Dan H. Hughes, Montrose, Colorado
Charles Jacobs, Norwood, Colorado
Al H. Long, Durango, Colorado
Harry Morgan, Dolores, Colorado
Marion Ray, Nucla, Colorado
John B. Shahan, Chromo, Colorado
Robert L. Skees, Cedar, Colorado
George Standifird, Fruita, Colorado
W. W. Wallace, Mancos, Colorado

District No. 2

John F. Johnston, Box 716, Craig, Colorado

Advisory Board

J. W. Holland, Wolcott, Colorado
Andrew Lindstrom, Dillon, Colorado
Charles P. Murphy, Spicer, Colorado
Frank L. Newcomer, Eagle, Colorado
M. E. Noonan, Kremmling, Colorado
George Steele, Parshall, Colorado
John F. White, Cowdrey, Colorado

District No. 6

John F. Johnston, Box 716, Craig, Colorado

Advisory Board

Stanley Crouse, Greystone, Colorado
W. Carrol Grounds, Sunbeam, Colorado
Joseph M. Guiterrez, Rock Springs,
Wyoming
Edward Leggett, Baggs, Wyoming
F. Harold Spragg, Baggs, Wyoming
Charles M. Taylor, Greystone, Colorado
Louis Visintainer, Craig, Colorado
Stanley J. Wyatt, Craig, Colorado

District No. 3

Jefferson D. Dillard, Grand Junction,
Colorado
Russell B. Rose, Box 447, Montrose,
Colorado

Advisory Board

Joseph Bruce Claybaugh, Grand Junction,
Colorado

Region 9, ARIZONA, 4 Districts

John Ray Painter, Acting Regional Grazier,
516 Heard Building, Phoenix, Arizona

District No. 1

Emil C. Blankenagel, St. George, Utah
H. J. Jackson, Fredonia, Arizona**

Advisory Board

Charles C. Anderson, Glendale, Utah
J. B. Edwards, Jacobs Lake, Arizona (WL)
Lee J. Esplin, Cane Beds, Arizona
Alex Findlay, Kanab, Utah
Wayne C. Gardner, St. George, Utah
Ensign Griffith, Mt. Trumbull, Arizona
Fred C. Heaton, Moccasin, Arizona
W. B. Mathis, St. George, Utah
John C. Miller, Panguitch, Utah
Cecil C. Pugh, Kanab, Utah
Harold Reber, Littlefield, Arizona
Donald Schmutz, New Harmony, Utah
Royal B. Wooley, Ogden, Utah

District No. 2

John L. Hylton, Phoenix, Arizona**
Isaac A. Shoop, Kingman, Arizona

Advisory Board

Gus Duncan, Kingman, Arizona
J. B. Edwards, Jacobs Lake, Arizona (WL)
William A. Epperson, Chloride, Arizona
J. H. Harridge, Yucca, Arizona
A. J. Mullen, Kingman, Arizona

Dick Stephens, Kingman, Arizona
T. G. Walter, Hackberry, Arizona

District No. 3

William James Anderson, Phoenix, Arizona

Advisory Board

Arthur Beloit, Buckeye, Arizona
O. L. Bender, Casa Grande, Arizona
Ira Jaco, Arlington, Arizona
August Nord, Salome, Arizona
Charles Warren Peterson, Arlington,
Arizona
Dr. Charles T. Vorhies, Tucson, Arizona
(WL)

District No. 4

Milton W. Reid, Safford, Arizona

Advisory Board

A. J. Bryce, Pima, Arizona
T. M. Davis, Clifton, Arizona
Porter McEuen, Eden, Arizona
Rulon Moody, Klondyke, Arizona
Eugene Seeley, Duncan, Arizona
J. M. Smith, Central, Arizona
A. R. Spikes, Bowie, Arizona
Dr. Charles T. Vorhies, Tucson, Arizona
(WL)

Region 10, WYOMING, 5 Districts

Harold J. Burbach, Regional Grazier,
18 First National Bank Building,
Rawlins, Wyoming

District No. 1

Chauncey W. Griswold, Worland, Wyoming

Advisory Board

Eric Carlson, Worland, Wyoming
L. J. Davis, Ten Sleep, Wyoming
Robert Gordon, Ten Sleep, Wyoming
S. C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyoming
K. K. Kimbro, Greybull, Wyoming
William Kyne, Thermopolis, Wyoming
C. F. Lampman, Greybull, Wyoming
Lloyd Robbins, Grass Creek, Wyoming
Edgar Simpson, Belfry, Montana
W. B. Snyder, Lovell, Wyoming
William O. Steele, Worland, Wyoming
Stanley Walters, Hyattville, Wyoming
Andrew J. Martin, Cody, Wyoming (WL)

District No. 2

William T. Vaughn, Lander, Wyoming

Advisory Board

Frank Brenna, Shoshoni, Wyoming
Henry Brown, Lander, Wyoming
Robert Grieve, Casper, Wyoming
Kleber H. Hadsell, Rawlins, Wyoming
D. F. Hudson, Lander, Wyoming
William P. McIntosh, Split Rock, Wyoming
Sanford Mills, Lander, Wyoming
Lon Poston, Lander, Wyoming (WL)
Frank Rate, Lost Cabin, Wyoming
Ben Roberts, Split Rock, Wyoming
G. F. Schoonmaker, Lander, Wyoming
W. H. Sherlock, Lander, Wyoming
Luther Sproule, Riverton, Wyoming

District No. 3

Harold A. McKay, Rawlins, Wyoming

Advisory Board

George C. Austin, Walcott, Wyoming
R. E. Chace, Medicine Bow, Wyoming
Frank Cowdin, Lee, Wyoming
Cloyd A. Crone, Walcott, Wyoming
W. W. Daley, Rawlins, Wyoming
C. F. Jebens, Baggs, Wyoming
O. M. Johnson, Rawlins, Wyoming
Morris C. Larsen, Rawlins, Wyoming
James L. McIntosh, Split Rock, Wyoming
Fred W. Rendle, Rawlins, Wyoming (WL)
O. C. Sheehan, Dixon, Wyoming
Anthony Stratton, Rawlins, Wyoming
Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming

District No. 4

Warren R. Sholes, Green River, Wyoming
Russell J. Penny, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Advisory Board

Andrew Arnott, Farson, Wyoming (WL)
Thomas J. Brough, Lyman, Wyoming
Clem G. Eyre, Lyman, Wyoming
John W. Hay, Jr., Rock Springs, Wyoming

William Hussman, Lonetree, Wyoming
Henry Kappes, Rock Springs, Wyoming
Adolph L. Magagna, Rock Springs, Wyoming
William F. Mau, Cokeville, Wyoming
Julian Neff, McKinnon, Wyoming
Ralph O. Nelson, Kemmerer, Wyoming
J. D. Noblitt, Cokeville, Wyoming
T. S. Taliaferro, III, Rock Springs,
Wyoming
L. H. Trovatten, Eden, Wyoming

District No. 5

Warren R. Sholes, Green River, Wyoming
Russell J. Penny, Kemmerer, Wyoming
Dale C. Naylor, Pinedale, Wyoming

Advisory Board

Andrew Arnott, Farson, Wyoming (WL)
Frank Ball, Big Piney, Wyoming
James Jensen, Boulder, Wyoming
R. J. Luman, Cora, Wyoming
Frank McGinnis, LaBarge, Wyoming
James Michelson, Big Piney, Wyoming
Robert L. Miller, Big Piney, Wyoming
L. C. Nelson, Boulder, Wyoming
T. Hunter Salmon, Kemmerer, Wyoming
James I. Sims, LaBarge, Wyoming
Frank Steele, Pinedale, Wyoming

* Appointments pending
** Tentative assignment

The above-listed advisory board members represent those elected in conformance with the provisions of the amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act (Public No. 173, 76th Congress) approved July 14, 1939.

